efore, were parties with the right,

he case made to justify the attempt.

the books that could be written, but se which I have made are so clear, so

that other party, during the struggle, may increase his demands, or entarge his

jurposes in waging the war; and these additional demands or purposes being proclaimed and made known to the other

omplishes what they intended by surren

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would be contested, but, for some reason CIBER, APPLE, AND YOUR VINEGAR,

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Pure Copper Distilled Whisky, Foreign & Domestic Liquors, onded by the infinence of a near relative a to is also a radical leader of prominence; secured his admission. Such is the whole secret. It has nothing to do Sweet Older, Braut, Butter,

Piokle

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

allowed to use the pleonastic phrase, does

not by any means recommend a man t

the radicals. In their estimation, on the

contrary, a Democrat is pestilent just in

the degree that he is patriotic. According to a logic not unlike that by which

greater the truth the greater the libel,

hey hold that the better the Democrat

ugh not a better Democrat than his

fit to be made" by any one, much less by

a conservative, and much less still by a

at few connivers and no co-operators.

instructing the Committee on Elections

leged against the Kentucky members,

would not be decided at the present ses-

ior. The adjournment of the decision is

til after the election, some Demo-

ess of this, would not be slow in coming.

aly undetermined question relating to

cast such a vote? Nav, what radical, who

than for his party, will cast such a vote?

gence that this distinguished wentleman

second son of the Rev. Wm. L. Breckin

as he, or so much admired and beloved.

Ile was a model of geniality and kind-ness and high manhood. All the chords

tale with confidence and pride.

ruge Kentucky.

and to sit during recess." The reso

was appropriately offered by Logan.

into the acts of disloyalty al

agnes, is at least too good a Democrat

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN L. HELM,

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hirry-fifth District, composed of Jefferson c and the Pirt and Second Wards of the cl BOYD WINCHESTER. (Thirty-sixth District.)

the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixih, and Seventh wards. LYTTLETON COOKE.

BEN. J. WEBB.

J. FRY LAWRENCE. FOURTH AND FIFTH WARIS. T. L. JEFFERSON. SIXTH WARD,

NORVIN GREEN. SEVENTH WARD. JOHN T., BUNCH! EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS, R. K. WHITE.

TENTE WARD, J. J. ALLNUTT. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH WARDS G. W. ANDERSON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

DEATH OF LIGHTON ROBERT P. HUNT.day by the sad news of the sudden death of Dr. R. P Hunt ia Chicago, where he had een sojonrning for some months. He was well known to our people-to many per-

Dr. Hunt was born in Lexington. He

was of one of the best families in the word best. He received a fine classical and medical education, but, possessing candidate for medical practice. lle de-voted much time to literature, to solid reading, and to the pleasures of friendship. He was one of the most delightful and fascinating of companions. He had all the social qualities in an eminent degree and shone in every high circle. He was open, sincere, just, generous, warm-bearted, and chivalric. Toward all, of every respectable position, he always exhihited the most knightly courtesy. He was a centleman by nature and education. polished to the highest degree of refinecourse with the best portion of the world. His manness were those of a Paladin, and

Three or four days ago, his friends here learning that he was or had been ill, tele answered that his health was restored. Yesterday, however, a despatch came that he had an attack of apoplexy on Monday with them. He was noble without being morning and died on the evening of the but his scorn of all things mean and low tour lovely children, three of them here was, although calm, intensely bitter. and one in Texas, are bitterly bereaved. Dr. Hnnt leaves a wife and child, the And not only they but many other relatives and multitudes of friends and ined the whole community feel bereaved.

atter the lovely and delicate bid of an mmortal flower, and the former known broughout all the country for her heauty, her goodness, and her accomplishments Alas, that the sympathies of friends have so little power to soothe the distressed. The Democrat pretends that our

at adopts the name, tacks it upon ou

admitted Representative, and points to i as the secret of his admission. The trick

s too shallow to deceive anybody. Our

Inion than his colleagues are. They are

all as good Union Democrats as he is

know. Moreover, the Democrat knows

The secret of his admission has no re

ation to his political character. In point

of fact, he was duly notified that his seat

not known to the public, the notice at the

last moment was withdrawn, leaving his

that they know it.

epresentative from the Eighth District

no more and no less devoted to the

f his heart were attuned to the sweetest epresentative from the Eighth District as admitted because he is "a Union proud, but his was an bonorable and noble and beantiful pride. Democrat." The pretension is hollow. I'r. B. was for many years one of the In the first place, all Democrata are Inion Democrats, the assumption of the Protessors of the Louisville Medical Intute. In that high position he greatly latter name by a handful of malcontent distinguished himself. He was a most conservatives here is an insult to the Democracy of the country, implying, as the accomplished general scholar, and his sumption does imply, that all other knowledge of his profession was exact emocrats, instead of being the steadfast and comprehensive. And his power of monists they have ever been, are 1)is. I teaching, his ability to impart knowledge When the name of Union to others, was extraordinary In clear-Dimecracy first appeared in our politics | ness, directness, and vicor of thought, had a certain significance not offensive and in masterly command of language, Democrats, having been adopted as the Le was unsurpassed. He was a natural name of a party formed by a coalition of the orator, improved by the best style of culloughs Democracy of the State with the Livation. As a politician and statesman. ion party, and, accordingly, signifying if he had turned his attention and devoted merely the two elements of the combinahis energies to the affairs of the country tion; but, with the dissolution of that be might easily have won a fame eo-exombination in 1-65 and the su sequent tensive with the continent. There are few organization of the Kentucky conservathings that his God-given faculties would ives into a party which adopted the simple name of Democracy, the name of Un-I'r Breckinridge's death is a private ion L'emocracy lost its former significance, and sunk into a mere innuendo of disoyalty against the Democracy of the coun. He is gone but he has left good works From this low condition the Demo-

se to thousands of personally-devoted lada ud him as blessings to his fellow-men.

If the reconstruction bill is imposed on the South, the Southern people can distinctly understand it was done by a pair of deserters in Kentucky—the Louisville Journal and Louisville Courier.—Democrat. Two or three days ago, the Democrat been "imposed" not only "on the South"

hut on Kertneky now, however, it implies that the bill has not been "imposed" uite sure that any such bill has been passed at all, or that there is either such political division as Kentucky or such a litical organ as the Democrat? Hardly. we may judge from the mental confusion vinced by these contradictory assertious

LABGE supply in store at the bis colleagues are. This the Democrat that the country is a Colchian ram, and were to feel it, but patience a known. Union Democracy, if we may be hat their party is the Jason to fleece it.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION-No nhn S. Williams (Cerro Gordo) and J. W. Hughes have established an agency in BY B. R. HILL.

The late civil war did not end by any formal trenty of peace. The United States, though recognizing, by all the departments of their Federal Government, the Confederate States as a belligerent party, would not recognize the right of myking Coolies to fill the place lately occupied by le or no valuable labor can be obtained. seems to us that this is the very thing hold that the better the Democrat worst are the partian. Our excellent by the Federal Government, it may go attent worst form the Federal Government, it may go attent by their enemy lest usort of september of the Fighth District. ery far to restore her to prosperity.

Henresentative from the Eighth District, ration or widependence should be implied. We must, therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the consultance of the war, and to the continuous continuous, cotton-presses, horses and mules, everything else being farnished without expense to them by the company. The planters are to pay nothing for the various defendence should be implied. We must, therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the continuous of the war, and to the conditions or stipulations of surrender. For the terms of the war, and the consequent rights of the various defendence should be implied. have gained admission on account In attempting to make it appear hat he was admitted because he is a bet-The planters are to pay nothing for the labor, food, clothing, ductors bills, &c., of the hands. The profits are of course to be divided. fore, the Democrat simply makes itself at once to encourage and to excuse the

The Chinese laborers are hevond all radicals in shatting out the rest of our imparison superior to what the negroes re even in the days of slavery, more doesle, more patient, more industrious more capable of endurance. Perhaps our Kentuckian. We predict that it will find radical Congress may forbid their introluction into the country, but we shall see. We have no doubt, that, under the system of Chinese labor, if not interferred with. cotton and sugar and rice will be cultif Representatives adopted a resolutioa vated more successfully in Louisiana and other Southern States than they have ever

We confess that we greatly apprehend with power to send for persons and papers, interference from Washington city. Gen. Williams publishes that the company recently "sent an agent to Washington to learn whether the Government would admission of our Representatives make any opposition to this measure, and found that no opposition whatever would be made to it. But Congress was not in clearly not improbable. The radicals session at that time, and there were none at the Capital who could say anthoritarod of exclusion over lieutucky untively what that body, which has coustituted itself the Government, would or crats may be scared into voting for the would not do in any supposed case. Congress has got the Southern negroes upon its hands, and we presume that it will insist upon their having the means of living where they are without expense to the Federal Government or to the North. radical ticket, or what is much the same, for the Third-party ticket. Much the same, we say, because the Democrat who should be scared by this outrage into seared by the next outrage into voting di-If, on account of their laziness and obstirectly for the radical ticket; and, furthernscy, their place shall be supplied by more, the next outrage, invited by the suc-Chinese labor, so that they cannot get If, however, the radicals do really indulge employment even though they ask for it, the thought that this outrage will succeed | Congress, we apprehend, will either in scaring any Democrat into voting for provide for the subsistence of its freedmen by whatever taxation or confiscation they might as well dismiss the notion; for it is delusive. The outrage will have may be thought necessary for the purpose ust the contrary effect. It will impel Can General Williams's company obtain Third-party men, and even men who here- an an assnrance from Congress that this

tofore have acted with the radicals, to vote for the Democratic ticket; it will impel AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. - By all them by the thousands. It indeed will means let us have snother amendment to the Constitution. It would be as well that rite the radical party to insult and outthe instrument conform to existing facts. The telegraphic report from Washington In unanimity there is safety. Let us is humorously headed "Fortieth Contard unanimously by the Democratic The important points in the last cket. Its election by a great majority chapter of the comedy are as follows: onfessedly a foregone conclusion, the

Mr. Stevens reported from the Reconhow great the majority will be. Even in this relation, however, one thing is cer-[llere follows the hill.] trin. The greater the majority the greater Mr. Stevens consented that Wilson's amendment should be considered pendthe damper to the radical party. Hence,

every vote cast against the Democratic [Here follows the amendment] Mr. Stevens subsequently consented that Mr. Benjamin's amendment be conparty to insult and outrage Kentucky. It is a vote to draw down shame and ruin upon the State. What conservative will

nat Mr. Benjamin's amendment be con-idered pending.
[Here follows the amendment.]
Mr. Stevens remarked that he didn't now whether there was any desire to dis-uss the bill; he did not think there was cares more for his country and his State any desire to criticise or discuss to any extent. He was inclined to accept the amendment of the gentlemen from Iowa, The polls will tell. And we await the whisen, and move the previous ques-n on passage of the bill. [Suggestions in Republican members who had gather-around Mr. Stevens—"Do it! do it!" hoped he wouldn't be considered harsh, embers—"No, let us have the previous estion."

deprive the minority of an opportunity

Mr. Brooks asked for an opportunity to Mr. Stevens consented to allow the dehate to go on, with the understanding that ne would ask for a vote at half-past one

Aud so on. In the same report, we find a draft of an additional law for the more perfect establishment of the pentarchy, from which we extract the following: "No person shall at any time he entitled to be egistered or vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty of any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty would disqualify him from 'registering or

power of parden, which is about the only resident or rendered worthless We propose the following amendments

This proposes to annul the Presidential

of binding effect whenever ratified by ARE 1, Sec. 1: All legislative powers

crein granted shall be vested in a Conof the United States, which shall consist of Thad. Stevens. Aut 2, Sec. 2 The President * * *

shall have power to grant reprieves the States.

New, I have conceded, and here repent, New, I have conceded, and here repent, and pardons for offences against the ted States, by and with the a lvice and orsent of Thad. Stevens. For Tennessee is in the Union, at least

Tennessee is in the Union, at least nominally, but the world sees how she is governed. If Kentucky were to yield to all the radical requisitions, she would be governed no better, but in all probability much worse, for there is a long arrear of radical hate and vengeance against her.

Which is at this time the many area were the removal of the cause of the war for this time, the many demand the removal of the cause of the war for this time, the great removal of the cause of the war for this time, the great removal of the cause of the war for this time, the great removal of the cause of the war for this time, the great removal of the cause of the war for this time, the great removal of the cause of the war for this time, the great removal of the cause of the war. Which is at this time the worse gov-Which is at this time the worse governed—Tennessee or the South? Tennessee beyond all doubt. The government of the ten Southern States is unmixed tyrang, but it is absolutely tolerable in comparison with Brownlowism. The Devil's Chaplain, who holds the sword and the whip over Tennessee, avows his determination that she shall be radicalized, cost wbat it may in grouns and blood and devastation. He construes public

mplied that "the reconstruction bill had lized, cost what it may in groans and blood and devastation. He construes public laws to suit himself and issues orders to his militia officers to arrest and hold for punishment all who practically dissent from his construction.

Read the language of a Tennesseean addressed to the New York Record, and decide for yourselves whether the ten Southern States have anything to gain by Southern States have anything to gain by getting themselves, through facile com- be entrapped into a surrender which ac

last moment was withdrawn, leaving his seat uncontested. This fact, together with the fact that he had served in the Federal Army, both facts being powerfully seconded by the infinence of a near relative at least of all their treatment of the South is to make ber truly free. They would compel her to be free by thumb-screw legislation. To make the free by the infinence of a near relative at least of a radical leader of prominence; secured his admission. Such is the whole secret. It has nothing to do with his political character, which, if it had not been adventitiously supported, would have put him exactly where his colleagues are. This the Democrat known, Union Democracy, if we may be

pliance, into the anomalous position that

I have been unable to find any other, and believe no other man is able to find any other, legitimate or official demands or declared purposes.

I find many individual threats, and I find also acts of confiscation, suspension of habeus roypus, and such like acts, but then they are declared to be, what indeed their year make then were muster.

their very natures make then, war measures—to end with the war, and to make n For though the result of the

believed the coercion of a State was a crime, could not become a criminal hy acting on his honest belief. But if a man, before the secession of his State, made war on the United States, by seizing her forts or otherwise; or if, while holding an office under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he used the functions of that year office he week acts. *therefore, were parties with the right, by virtue of their separate sovereigity, of withdrawal from the compact when, in the judgment of the State withdrawing, her interest or safety required withdrawal.

2. That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the Southern States and recognized in the Constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of such States; and, therefore, justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw. functions of that very office, by overt acts to destroy the Union, such a man was aitur, and might, with some show of tration, and might, with some show of reason, have been excepted from the amnesty and reserved for trial. Ithink, however, true wisdom and a peaceful future required entire amnesty for all the past, and careful abstinence from all oppressive acts in all the future.

Unring the war Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, issued his proclamation emancipating slaves in certain

dent of the Chied States, issued his proc-lamation emancipating slaves in certain States and parts of States. But this itself was declared to be a war measure only. Afterward the Congress had proposed to the States an amendment to the Constitu-tion abolishing absorber to the States. therefore, only a proposition undeter-mined at the time of the surrender. After the surrender the slave States accepted But this impression proved to be a very fatal mistake; and it is very certain that the United States, and every department of their government, in the beginning and throughout the duration of the struggle, and until after the final surrender, did dany in acceptaging from both the right and thus, by the act of the slave States after the surrender, this amendment became a portion of the Constitution. Therefore, the abolition of slavery may, in fact, though not in legal strictness, he counted as one of the things decided by the war, and as being part of the law of peace. It

s a nouceable fact, also, that although Mr. Lincoln included the acceptance of Thus the right of a State to withdraw rom the Union became the great leading uestion of difference between the parties o the conflict, as made by all the official o the conflict, as made by all the operation of he decided by the conflict. The South insisted the Union was dissolved; the North lenied it; they joined in hattle to decide the question. Now let us see the operation of the conflict of the The only conditions of the surrender were tions was assaulted without remission. arn s again against the United States. What, then, did the war decide, and

what, by that decision, is the law of peace? Here it is, and here is all: Secession is void; the Constitution is maintained; the Union is preserved, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the al States unimpaired, with the single ption of the abolition of slavery ough the consent of the original slace stitution and laws, the Unic! is it

er, took an oath to support the Constitu-ion of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, they swore to upport the above decision, and nathing

n all the States."

Here, two things are plainly asserted by he Executive power of the United States.

That the Union is not and cannot be ordered by the separate States, and 2. This doctrine shall be maintained.

In July, 1861, the Congress of the united States, with almost entire unauiming, resolved. tates, to conform their Constitutions and and government, as they existed at the

has been originated since the war, not one of them was demanded during the war, or was made a condition of the surrender. There is not a respectable publicist or law-writer, ancient or modern, heather or Christian, which can be quoted propositions:
1. It declares what is not the purpose of the war: It is not in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation. By every such author the attempt to

stitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired. 3. It declares when the war shall cease: equality, and rights of the States innim-paired, the war ought to cease.

Ten days atterward the Congress again declared, on motion of a New England indical, their "fired determination to maintain the supremacy of the Govern-ment and the integrity of the Umon of all these United States." And, with the single exception of Mr. Breckinrulge, this resolution was manimous in the Senate. Quintaious of like character could be multiplied until there should be no end of the beoks that could be written, but nanly way, but who destroy the Unio

of that speaker himselfallerward, in a rol of et explanation of all his attempts at deser-

No Mone "Sour Milk." -One discovery

No Mone "Soure Milk."—One discovery seems the natural progenitor of another in useful acience. The condensing of milk has, within a few years, op-ned a new and profitable source of industry and economy, and now a French chemist, Mr. Mabun, has proved by a practical test that fresh milk can be kept for almost any given period, perfectly sweet and good, simply by the complete exclusion of atmospheric air.

Mr. Mahrun has recently laid his process and its result in a test of six months. y not fighting to extermination, should

Mr. Mahrun has recently laid his pro-cess, and its result in a test of six months; duration, hefore the French Academy of Sciences, who have reported favorably, and further awarded the chemist a prize of fifteen hundred francs—about three hundred dollars.

After this, our dairy, women and house-wives abould he able to keep their milk swret as long as they bleame. "In spite of

sweet as long as they please. "In spite of thunder." -N. Y. Evening Post

The Charleston Courier learns from Dr. George S. Pelzer, City Registrar, that the fall of rain from Wednesday to Saturday, inclusive, was seven and a half inches, three inches of which fell on Saturday. This is said to be the heaviest fall of rain since 1526.

THE LAST OF THE MEXICAN EM-

The city was almost taken by sto The city was almost taken by storm Thursday morning at the arrival of a large, dark steamer flying the Mexican colors, and crowded with some four hundred men, all foreign to our land and language. The strange-looking craft, and no less strange crew, had on the evening before entered the Bay, and, being hailed to stop for the visit of the Medical Othicer at the Fort, lay to for that purpose, and that officer having given the vessel a clean bill, nothined the Captain, however, that the quarantine laws required that they should retitled the Captain, however, that the quarantine laws required that they should remain in the Bay until further orders.

Hut what did that mody crew care for quarantine regulations? the officer had barely left the deck when the ressel shot oil and proceeded on her way up the Bay, and this notwithstanding two shells were fired at her, but what cared they about shells?

What was that strange ship and her reckless crew?

conce ved, nursed, and bred under the shadow of the Southern Confederacy, lin gered and died when the hody which exthings that were.

They were the remnants of that once proud Foreign Legron, organized by France for the benefit of that Empire she had set up as a prop to her own domination in the western world, but she did not have the moral courage to support by the only measure which could have given it life and durabilities the acknowled green it.

only measure which could have given it life and durability—the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacp.

The brave men who were induced to enlist under the Imperial standard of Mexico were told that over and above that standard would tower the French tricolor, and confident in this promise, they feasily confident in this promise, they freely offered up their lives as a holocaust to the future glory of their native laud.

The drama which ended in the morder of Maximilian had another epilogue to be complete.

complete.

Vera Cruz, the first landing point of the expeditionary forces of England, Spaia, and France, was all held by a handful of braves, the remnants of the foreign legion, numbering about two hundred and thirly French, and ahout an equal number of Spanish troops, the latter being principally artillerists, while the service of the justice was made up of a few contributions.

of the interior was made up of a few companies of Mexicans.

The place was commanded by General Davuto, a Mexican, who, to the shame of his name, deserted his men, and left his command soon after the death of Maximilian.

A few days afterwards the Imperial Commissioner, a native Mexican of through here last fall, and who excited considerable interest among our moneyed.

A few days afterwards, the Imperia' Commissioner, a native Mexican, of French descent, equally left his post without in any manner trying to provide for the safety of the garrison, which then fell under the command of a hrave Spaniard, Gen Pedro Gomez.

The city was then besieged by upwards of ten thousand Republican troops, and every day the land side of the fortifications was assaulted and the city shelled without remission.

without remission.

There were then in the harbor one manof-war of each of the following nations:
English, Spanish, Austrian, and American,
but ueither of them gave any assistance
to the garrison, and when it became evident the city would fall the brave men
were left to shape their own course and
decide their own tate.

LiaZ of truce were accounted.

higgs of truce were soon exchanged, and the General having informed the besieging forces that, unless allowed to retire with all the honors of war, he would fight till the extermination of his bands, the Re-

members of the Foreign Legion, with their arms, baggage, property of all kind, with their regimental colors with their band playing the national airs of Spain and France, should march out with all the honors of war, and he saluted by the Republican forces; that they should be furnished a vessel to return where they desired, and in no way no lested.

The capitulation was probably signed on the 27th, and on the 28th, at 12 M, the lattle scarred veterans proudly marched

battle-scarred veterans proudly marched deared him to all the surviving hraves.

Col. Sudage is still a young man, but on
his breast are the medals of the Crimeaa By every such author the attempt to prescribe new terms after the surrender is in, amous—is a breach of the peace; is a new declaration of war, and is a most perfidious abandonment of the most sacred of instional obligatious in the face of mankit.d.

Nay, more; these Military Bills are distinctional stills. Those who advocate them are distinctionists; those who consent to or action in the most sacred of instinctional obligations. The brave fellows, who with their sunburnt countenances are now seen walking through our streets, are the reinnants of the peace; is a like breast are the medals of the Crimean war, that of Italy. Piedmont, and Mexico. As modest as brave, Colonel Sodiec and its present and its presen

listanionists; those who consent to or accept them are distanionists. And they are distanionists, too, not, like the sevessionists, on a principle—asserting a simply doubtful right, but they are distanionists to the form of the war in the teeth of the very decision of the war in the teeth of the very decision of the war in the teeth of the very decision of the war in the teeth of the very decision of the war in the contraguerrillas. The Civic Guard of Cordova, the Battalion of Original Research of the very decision of the war in the contraguerrillas.

ed with the most liberal courtesy and the respect due to unfortunate bravery. Several officers of the 15th, employes of the State Pepartment, and the young men of the St. James's Club were amongst the first to extend their hospitality to the exiled, and to-day the brave old General Shepherd and staff paid a visit to the ship, and will no doubt remit the penalty they have incurred by violating the quarantine resulutions.

antine regulations.

And thus ends another dream. One in the captivity, the other in the death of FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Capt Meckling, the Adjutant-Major of the Legion, furnishes us the following par-

When the French finally evacuated Mexico, one Mr. Bureau, the Imperial Commissioner, invested by his Sovereign with almost dictatorial powers, and with the authorization of Marshal Bazaine, au-

the army generally.

The Counter Guerilla were then commanded by Col. Dupin, the terror of the Mexican benditti in the "tierra Ca-

This special corps was raised under the command of Lieut-Col. Sudriec, and during tour months withstood the efforts of the whole Mexican forces, who, on the 15th of March last, invested the place. And not only were that handful of iraves doing the service of the ramparts, but had to maintain order in the city, which was largely Republican, and consequently hostile. We have no room here for the partier

We have no room nere for the particulars of the siege, but will take this occasion to do justice to the last defenders of the falten Empire, by proclaiming the infamous conduct of the Imperial Commissioner, Bureau, towards the handful of French and Spaniards who alone defended the city, and protected him from capture and nunishment. and punishment.

The sole aim of that vile man was to

ain time, in order to make terms for imself and rob the treasury and the sol-

himself and rob the treasury and the soldiers of their pay.

By the help of the French, he kept the
city under his control, collected all the
revenue from the custom-hones, and, havting raised five or six hundred thousand
doilars, he fied at night and took passage
for France on an Austrian yease.

As to the unfortunate men who had so
long saved the city, they were left withcut pay or any resources whatever, and
this, when in presence of overwhelming
numbers, they had no other alternative
than death by shooting or hanging, unless han death by shooting or hanging, unles heir own courage forced out favorable erms from the enemy.

Those terms were obtained in presence

of their firmness and determinat

We give a corrected list of al We give a corrected list of the officers: Col. Sndriec—Commanding. Capt Adjutant—Meckling. Artillery—Captain Rapho, L'eutenan

Cavairy—Captain Boucharl, Lieuten-ants Sonparis, Geerin, and LeKilheak, Infantry—Capt. Marfing, Lieuts. Briaset and Lecanchois. Lieut. Artucci, Civic Guard of Vera

Phymaster—Lient. Mondiegt. Lient. Bolley. Treasurer of the Mexican Imperial Guard—formerly of the 1st Chas-

eurs d'Afrique. Lient Bene, Chief of the Body Guard Lient. Rene. Chief of the Body Guard of the Emperor.

Dr. Poitevin, the French Consular Agent has telegraphed to the French Consul in New Orleans about providing for these poor men, many of whom are entirely destitute and starving, and who are all anxious either to work or return to their native land.

Many attempts have already been made by unprincipled sharpers to root them of

what little they have left, but most of our merchants have offered to advise and pro-tect them, and we hope that Gen. Shep-herd will do something toward having them furnished with rations and treated with that generosity, which a brave man always exhibits in presence of great mis-fortunes.

fortunes.

Col. Subrice feels grateful to Gea. Shephera for his confreens and liberal treatment, the General giving him and his officers his own private card, and authority to refer to him in ease of difficulties. We should add that when Col. Subrice left Vera Cruz a rumor prevailed that the French Ambassador had been murdered at Mexico.

We should not pass uwnoticed Capt.
John B Rochelle, a former Confederate
John B Rochelle, a former Confederate
John B Rochelle, a former to Orleans Gnards Battery; from that corpe
transferred to the Engineer Department
at Charleston, and specially charged with
the tornedo service.

the torpedo service.

Before the fall of Charleston, Capt. Rochelle joined the Confederate army in Texas, belonging to Gen. Slaughter's command, and was present at White Ranch, the last fight west of the Missis-

sippi.

After the surrender, he joined the Imperial army in Mexico, and became Chief
of Engineers during the siege of Vera

From the Nashville Banner, sth...
Most of our citizens will remember the "brother of Lord Napier," who passed through here last fall, and who excited considerable interest among our moneyed men not less by the magnificence of his plans than by his supposed inexhaustible resources. It was understood that he was to completely regenerate Tennessee in an agricultural and stock raising point of view. Capital—"the one thing needful."

nessee, he selected the scene of his pre-liminary operations. Representing him-self as a man of means he bought of Gen-He covenanted to give for this land twen-ty-five thousand dollars in gold, to be

ey, he began a system of extensive, costimprovements nnexampled in this

bors around him that he would teach them how to work a tarm with labor-saving machines and the help of latter-day developments. New machinery of every kind and in great shuadance was bought in Cincinnati and New York, and forwarded at heavy expense; revolving plows and subsoil plows, corn plows and cultivators, corn planters and wheat drills, mowing machines and reapers, threshers and separators, and machines of every kind were and he person as John Brown?

There certainly is, and he oned, he announced to the goolly neigh-ors around him that he would teach them corn planters and wheat drills, mowing machines and reapers, threshers and separators, and machines of every kind were brought to "the farms." Phosphate of lime, kin-burnt lime and manure were plentifully used. The bottoms were all drained, fences ditched, and woods grubbed and nuderbrash cut away. Scores of men were hired at high wages, and kept busy perfecting improvements and planting new ones. The best horses, males and oxen were hought at high prices. Heavy, durable wagons were brought from the North—good harness and best equipments with them. Snpplies were the appearances of the queen, both as a will and mother, and to the elevating and parifying influence which those virtues have an another, and to the elevating and parifying influence which those virtues have been opened.

All his expenditures were extravagant. Everything he did was done on a grand seale befitting one of his pretens ons.

He bought and leased these lands in the fall of 18-66; his family came in February; these improvements and expenditures continued through several months, he made heavy purchases, heavy expenditures, handled a great deal of money, made heavy debts, and at this writing his whereabonts is an Inknown—his object and motive in all that he has done is a perfect mystery.

He but his farms on the 10th of June for the constitution of the cons

mystery.

The lett his farms on the 10th of June for New York with his governess, for the ostensible purpose of proenring money which he claimed was on the way from England. The day following, his wife and children,

The day following, his wife and children, with her sister, started for England.

Itevelopments lately made prove that he is a grand humbre. He may be a brother of Lord Napier, but he has no means of his own. His wife is the daughter of J. H. Lloyd, a member of the bar of London, and a man of wealth. It is now besieved that she has been for some time dissatisfied with his actions.

that was has been for some time diseases the with his actions.

The sister of Mrs. Napier, it is said charges that William Napier left Scotland on account of crimes committed there, and came to this country to seek new adand came to this country to seek new adventures. He had no means of his own, but his wife had an income of \$10,000 a year. Her father has been withholding this for some time: dissatisfied with his son-in-law soperations, anothe latter came to this country and plunged into this speculation with the hope that his father-in-law would relieve him when he became embarrassed. This is the only charitable solution that can be given to his acts. His embarraseed. This is the only charitable solution that can be given to his acts. His delts assumed in all amounted to over \$0.0.00. He paid out a great deal of money, but all that he paid out he obtained from banks and other sources ou representations of wealth in England, and his property, amounting to about \$29,000, ia now being fought for by his creditors.

All things considered, this man's operatious were more like a wild, visionary adventure than a swindle. He was a monomuniac. He pictured himself the lord of this fertile valley. His horses were to be stronger and heavier than any other. His cattle were to be better and more numer-

All things considered, this man's operations were more like a wild, visionary adventure than a swindle. He was a monomaniae. He pictured himself the lord of this fertile valley. His horses were to be stronger and heavier than any other. His cattle were to be better and more numerous. His sheep were to cover the hills and shear numerable fleeces. His lands were to be richer and better cultivated than any other. His grains were to stock the markets of the South, and railroads and rivers were to be husled with transporting his harvests. There, in the midst of grand mountains, and in that beautiful valley, he was to have a paradise unsuley.

NUMBER 194.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

HE ENGLISH DISSATISFIED WITH BER ABDICATION RUMORS—THE TALK OF TH CLI B—RUMGRED CONSPIRARY IN COUR CIRCLES—GUSSIP ABOUT THE QUEEN.

ondon June 1" Correspondence of the New York World.

The week has been marked by the introduction of a new topic of discussion, which, while only (though in some cases broadly) hinted at by the newspapers, has been excitedly canvassed in every section of London and provincial society. This topic has been nothing less than The abdication of Queen Victoria. The immediate cause ob such a subject being discussed has been a very smart article in one of this week's impressions of the Thunders, in which it was strongly hinted that if her most gracious majesty did not more fully enter into the duties of her position there was but one course open-abdication. But why? What has she

nitality to foreign princes, which, standing is contrast with the fetes for the gather in contrast with the fetes for the gather-ing of monarch sat Paris, makes every true-horn Briton ashamed of his conatry and his queen. And last, not least, I have heard this from a few old geatlemen who were known as stanach conservatives be-fore Disraeli carried household suffrage, but I don I know what they call themselves now. She (the Queen) has aided in Amer-icanizing our institutions by the with now. She (the Queen) has aided in Americanizing our institutions by the withdrawal of the healthy induces of royalty displaying itself before the public eye, captivating the loyal hearts of the people, and thereby endearing measurement principles to the nation at large. These are, according to the large section of the British public which the Timesrepresents, the high crimes and misdemeanors which the Queen has committed. But to give the full history of this new "question" of home-politics, laust tell you that though now mooted for the first time in the public press, abdication is by no means a new idea in the public mind.

We must go back a few months, and shall perhaps startle you a little when I say that there has been and is a real live conspiracy to dethrone the reigning covereign! A conspiracy among the fair residents of Belgravia, among the court dames—age, the very Jabatuse of the palace—among the grand ladian of Belgravia.

dames—aye, the very habitues of the palace—among the grand ladias of Raites Row, the wives of ministers, and the denghters of dukes. And their allies are—the tradesmen of the West End. For a couple of seasons mow, a low murmaring sound of discontent, gradually becoming louder and louder, like the threatening rumble of the approaching earthquake, has been heard in every dawing room of the West End, dwig octoing through the milliners' shope and finding its apparently natural west to every feminine scandal and petty slander—almost too miserable to mention—that it was possible for the female tongue to invest against a sad and helpless widows or

possible for the female tongue to invest against a sad and helpless widows or for the obsequious counterjumper to acquiesce in, with that gandy sign over his doorway: "Under the patronage of Hee Majesty the Queen."

Somewhat in this style has the plot been fostered. "Will your Ladyship allow me to show you a superb piled velvet dress?" It is absolutely the fuert thing "a our new stock," "Ab. Er. Tomphina, I really uon t required. There will be no drawing room this season, as the queen won be He coveranted to give for this land tweaty-five thousand dollars is gold, to be paid in three annual payments. Adjacent to this leak, and laying on the hank of the French Broad, herented, for the parties, some eleven hundred acres of rich and mostly all bottom lands, agreeing to pay heavy rents. Having thus secured in all about fifteen hundred acres of the finest land in that fertile valley, he began a system of extensive, costher throne. You see, people say that if her majesty will not give up this absurd connection she will have to retire alto-

prince consort was a goarmond, and the queen, to discourage as much as possible his propensity for a heavy dinner, always dired with the royal children at midday. At the regular late dinner she only sat at the talle for the sake of exiquette, and, as she scarcely are anything she unconsciously took wins in about the same quantity as if she were partaking of the meal. Thus the habit grew upon her, and has never left her.

A TOUCHING PICTURE.

Near the Musical Instrument Department of the Paris Exhibition, a group of three persons is frequently seen. A gentleman, though tall and strong, leans on the arm of a lady He wears colored spectacles, not to enable him to see, but to hide his eyes—for he is blind. His wite is deaf and dumh. The correspondent from whose letters these facts are gathered continues:

could see, but could not tell him what she saw, for being able to express herself only by signs, his want of eyes was as fatal as her want of voice. How, then, render a visit to the Exhibition useful or pleasant under such deplorable circumstances. Nothing more simple, the lady telegraphs to her danghter what to say, and the latter explains everything to her father with explains everything to her father amazing quickness and volubility. What a mystery of Paris? When the units has pointed out to the sister girt, different objects which she desires to that any test bed to her hashoud, she goes now ear down near the piano, and ramains patiently while he enjoys the airs that are played by divers pianists of skill and respussion, and this she provides him with one of the greatest treats of the Exhibition, though of courie she can have become in no like grand mountains, and in that beautiful valley, he was to have a paradise unequalled on the continent.

He was recently arrested in New York and Baltimore for obtaining money nuder false pretenses. He was bailed, and is now probably in Europe. His failure, and his wild, reckless operations stamp him an adventurer. As such, his experiences are novel and interesting.

ALE. ALE and CRACKER DEPOT-67 Four ATTORNEY AT LAW ONNELY, E. D.-Attorney at Law, No.

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orper Jefferson and Third Ma.

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Meker, CUNNINGHAM & Co.-Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, I West NEWBERRY, CRO, C.—Commission Mer-chant and Wholesale Preduce and Grain Deal-by Nos 20 and 41 Wall arrest. YEN CONR. BI CHANAN & CO.-Whole sain Gropers and Commission Merchants. 2

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Vare, Stoves, Graten, and Castings. No. 246 Mair ANE, DAVID -sheet-fron Worker, 478 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth and Thir-

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 3 A. M.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I have arranged for my cancase in July, as folows, which I hope local papers will publish, and
rends in the different counties make public:

Mt. Vernon, Mockessite county, on Thursday,
ally lith,
and the state of the county, on the county, of the county,
and the county, on Monday, July lith,
and the county, on Monday, July lith,
and the county, on Monday, July lith, chester, Cay county, on Wednesday, July getown, Scott county, on Wednesday, July thiana, Harrison conniy, on Friday, July Illia matown, Grant county, on Saturday, July Owenton, Owen county, on Monday, July 29th. New Castle, Henry County, on Tuesday, July

a. Lagrange, Oldham county, on Wednesday, July J. S. Golfaday, candidate for Congress in the hird District, will speak at the following times and piaces, and wishes to meet with as many of a fellow citizens as can come out:

ednesday, July 10th, at E-limonton, unriday, July 18th, at Hollard, July 18th, at Horizaville, turviay, July 18th, at Jamestown, baday, July 18th, at Albaay, eday, July 18th, at Ednesday, July 18th, at Ednesday, July 18th, at y, July 19th, at Scottsville.

10 of an art Scottsville.

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17 of art Scottsville.

18 of art Scottsville.

day, July 25th, at Adairaville, Logan ocuday, July 20th, at Henryville, Logan reday, July Stat, at Proctor's Mill. Lorar day, Angust 1st, at Anburn.

isier, and Ool. Frank Walford-will addre-ie at the following times and piaces, vir-rediffreen. Well county, Wednesday, Jai res Liberry, Need County, Friday, July yeraville, Magolfin county, Friday, July jeraville, Monaon county, Friday, July siaa, Lawrence county, Monday, July Sia, Liettaburg, Boyd county, Wednesday, Ja syeen, Carter county, Thursday, Joly 2s. Lingaville, Bath county, Wondey, July 2s. Sterling, Montgomery county, Tue 2s.

on, Powell county, Wednesday, July 24. Eatill county, Thursday, July 25. aond, Madison county, Friday, July 25. acter, Clark county, Saturday, July 27. of speaking, 1 o'clock P. M. J Alten Mnrray, the Democratic can-

laker Boyd will also be pre

LOTISVILLE POSTOFFICE-CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS-NEW SCHEDULE .-The recent adoption of a new running arclosing and arrival of mails at the Lonisville Poetoffice. Herewith is a corrected schedule, for a copy of which we are

| N Assyrine and boninern | 1 P. M. | 19 P.

LEAVES TUESDAYS, WEONE-DAYS, FRIDAYS, AND

BATUBDAYS,

12 P. M. 6. A. M. BAYES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS. | lager conveniences." THE FENIAN CELEBRATION OF THE

FOURTH.-A committee having been apvestigate the rumored misdoings of the embly at their picnic in Hananer ily ascertained that there was no truth in he reports that the conservatories were roken, flower and vegetable gardens odden down, and that in the sham battle ramrods were shot off promiscnonsly, and sundry combatants' eyes knocked be great credit of the managers, the Fenan Brotherhood, and the spectators. We egret that a different impression of the

affair should have gone abroad. The Federal Counts.-There was no before the U. S. Courts. In the Circuit tions of that county are in a most promis-Court in the case of the U. S. vs. George and Andrew Brey, George was fined \$160 on the first count and one month's imprismentin the county jail, and until the Henry Kreskin, Third street, between fine and costs are paid, besides \$500 on the second count. In the District Court flowers should not fail to give him a call. the case of the U. S vs. Wesley Ford was

dismissed after the payment of the costs by the defendant. ROBBERT OF A TRUNK. -Information was dged at the police office yesterday of a theft committed on Sunday night at the nonse of Mr. W. R. Thompson, on Main reet, between Jackson and Hancock A negro servant girl entered one of the Lonisville daily on their way to the Mam family rooms, broke open a trunk, and moth Cave. The present season up there took therefrom about one hundred and is one of lively interest.

forty dollars. She made her escape with the treasure, and has not yet been apprehended. streets, on Jefferson, is nearly completed. The telegraph and the newspapers | Work upon the next aquare, between Fifth nave misreported the name of the reand Sixth streets, was begun yesterday. ipient of the first gold medal at the Paris Exposition for the best sample of American cotton, as Louis Frazier. It vas Mr. Louis Trager, of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, a brother of our fellow- ment of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila-

Hoop-skirt Mannfactory. Honor to whom The Citizens' Railway Company has houor is due. large force of workmen engaged on Hereafter, local intelligence will be | Market street, and the track will soon be ound upon both inner pages of the Jour- relaid on the sites of the old market buildings.

KETT II OF HIS LIFE .- Elder David S. irnet, well known in this city, died sud- "fancy" is becoming absorbed in the ap lenly in Baltimore on Monday. The proaching contest between Aaron Jones Cincinnati Gazette furnishes a brief and Michael McCoole tor the fistic chamsketch of bis life. He was born in Day- pionship of America. The Cincinnati ton, Ohio, July 6th, Isns, and was the eldest child of Isaac G. and Mrs. K. W. affair. That paper of yesterday contains Burnet, both of Scottish ancestry. His the following. No similar event has creaternal grandfather was Captain George ated such a sensation in this country fordon, a native of Philadelphia, and his paternal grandfather was 11r, Wm. Buret, of Newark, N. J., a member of Con ress of I.... He claimed lineal descent m Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury He resided in Dayton, the city of his naivity, antil he was eight years of age, at which time he went to Cincinnati, his fathe late N. Longworth. Subsequently the father served 12 years as Mayor of the city, employing the son as Clerk, when he was but 13 years of age. At the age of place of resort. Two weeks of hard work sixteen he became interested in Sunday Schools. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, but changing his idea he was. n the 20th of December, 1-21, received into the Enon Baptist Church, being im mersed by Rev. John Boyd. He immediately commenced preaching, notwithstand ing he was offered admission to the West Point Melitary Academy by his uncle, the late Judge Barnet. In the winter of 1-27 he united with Elder Wm. Montague, of Kentucky, in the organization of the Sycabout eighty members. The congrega tion, which afterward became the Ninthreet Baptist Church, soon separated from their more radical brethren, who grew into he First Christian Church, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. Years afterward be officiated at the organization of e Sixth-street Church. On the 30th of March he was married to Miss Mary G Gano, vonngest daughter of General John . Gano. In 1833, at the suggestion of Elder Alexander Campbell, he made an extensive preaching tour through the Castern cities. On returning home to the West he commenced his career as edito more than counterbalance these advan and publisher, associating also with the two years he was President of Bacon College, Georgetown, Ky., and afterward principal and proprietor of Hygenia Female Atheneum, on the hills seven miles back of Cincinnati. He unblished the Evangelical Enquirer of 1830, the Christian Preacher from 1834 to 1840, the Christian Family Magazine of 1846, the Christian Age, the Reformer, the Monthly Age, and the Sunday School Journal. In 1844 he est med the pastoral charge of the church

time of his death he was about removing to Louisville to take the pastoral charge of a congregation. THE OHIO RIVER.-A report made in the first time, by W. Milnor Roberts, Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River shows how rapidly and vastly the business on this river has increased, notwithstandtrade and travel to railroads. This is accounted for by the large increase of pop lation in the States bordering on the river, which, in 1860, was 16,000,000, while, in 1520, the entire population west of Pennsylvania, exclusive of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi, was but 1,600,000. The most wonderful increase, perhaps, has been in the coal trade. In 1811 the shipments of Pittsburg coal were 2,500,000 bushels. This now amounts to about 40,000,000 bushels per annum. To this must be added the shipments of Ohio river coal, which are very large, and steadily increasing. Extraordinary as has been the expansion of this business, Mr.

on Sycamore street, Cincinnati, and after-

ward at the corner of Eighth and Walnut

became pastor of the Christian Church on

Seventeenth street, in New York city, and

ten years. Yesterday Mr. Abraham Hunt, of rangement by the different railroads has two telegraphic dispatches, one of them son-in-law, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, jr, at Houston, Texas, and the other givng intelligence of the equally sudden death of Dr R P. Hunt, his brother, in Chicago. The coincidence is scarcely less remarkable than melancholy.

Roberts estimates that it will double in

The Albany (Oregon) Journal says "Albany is a town of near two thousand inhabitants, and is the greatest shipping point on the Willamette river, yet there is not a licensed grog-shop in the place1 There are two places where liquor may be bought by the 'bottle,' besides a couple of

Thousands of our good people, young and old, came out upon the flags last evening to enjoy the wholesome, coo pointed by the Fenian Brotherhood to in- ing air and the picturesque beauty of the night. It wasn't "all moonshine." heavens and the earth were made lustrous Garden on the 4th, it has been satisfacto- by clear-faced Cynthia and the sentinel

SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY. - A few nights since one of the brothers of the 'ergical cloth got on the city railroad cars and fell asleep. He rode back and forth until the cars stopped running in into one. The whole of the proceedings the morning, and then got out and went of that day passed off decoronaly, and to hense. We do not know whether he had been to a wine aupper or not.

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS. - A correspond ent at Mechanicsburg, Illinois, writing under date of the 7th inst., informs us tha wheat, corn, and all the various producing condition

We acknowledge the receipt of beautiful bouquet from our old friend Market and Jefferson, All lovers of The choir of the Walnut-stree

l'resbyterian Church will give a grand oncert at their church, corner of Elevadvertisement. Parties of ladies and gentleme from the East continue to pass through

The first square of the Nicolso pavement, between Sixth and Seventh

Among the guests of the National Hotel yesterday was Mr. D. C. Lippincott, of the celebrated book-printing establishownsman, Mr. I. Trager, of the Kentncky delphia.

JONES AND MCCOOLE. - The interest of the The Turquie, of Constantinople, under the heading "The Sultan a relation of the Emperor Napoleon III." has the follow ing curious article: Enquirer also takes a slight interest in the since the fight between Heenan and Morrissey, and as the contest is to come off on the 21st of August, within fifty miles of this city, we may expect an inpouring of all the professionals and a crowd of amatours for some days previous. Aaron Jones s now in active training, his quarters be ing the old Buckeye House, six miles be low the city, a pleasant and healthful lo cality upon the bank of the river, which, since our remembrance, has made rapid encreachment upon this once favorite have reduced him some thirty pounds, and he contemplates to bring himself down yet another ten pounds. Before he went nto training he weighed two hundred and thirteen pounds, so that when he meets McCoole his fighting trim will be one hun dred and seventy-three pounds, a good heavy weight, and although considerably inferior to his adversary, still equal most of the best "big 'uns' that have fire ured in the P R. Hestands his work wel and the training thas far tells to advantage the symmetrical proportion of body ne hard firm flesh and muscles, clear, He eats and drinks sparingly, and his

pinky complexion, and bright, unclouded od is of the heartiest character, the animal portion consisting principally of beef steak, rare." Eight weeks more training, and we should say that his condition will be equal to the time when he ought the redoubtable Tom Sayers three hours and made a draw battle of it. Mc-Coole is taking his "breathing" in the cinity of St. Louis. He is n younger and a bigger man than Aaron, but it is the belief of the knowing ones that the experience and science of the latter will

Recent returns show that in the ivision of Bhaugule, India, which includes the Santhal country, one thousand five hundred persons have been killed by ti gers in the last six years. In Assam sex n hundred and thirty-three bave been killed, and four thousand four hundred and seventy four tigers have been killed by hunters in the same period. The Comnissioner of Cuttack, noticing the destructiveness of wild elephants in the Gutjat districts, remarks that they roam about in Lerds from eighty to two hundred, but, streets; in all sixteen years. In 1857 he notwithstanding that a reward of tifty rubes has been offered for the destruction of each, the natives will not, and dare not, at the close of his engagement he spent a sboot them.

year in Texas. In 1862 he took charge OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT AT RAPE IN NEW of the congregation in Baltimore. At the PORT.-On Saturday afternoon last, a brute in the shape of a man, who gave his name as Thomas Falkner, inveigled a young girl about nine years of age, the daughter of a respectable citizen of Newecember last has just been published for port, into a secluded place, and attempted to violate her person. The fact did not come known until Monday, when the Improvements, on the Ohio river. It fellow was seized by the police, who, for personal protection, so indignant was the crowd of persons who gathered about. ing the diversion of a large amount of threatening to lynch him, were compelled to take him to jail for safe keeping

A RIDDLE AS CLEAR AS MUD. -A riddler at Lowe's Station, Ky., sends the following clever one to the Cincinnati Enquirer: Singular though you may deem it, the extreme heat has suggested the following: I am a word of two syllables. My first is the name of the real instigater of the late war. My second, the Bible being true, indicates or qualifies the station at-tained by my first. My whole is the name of a reverend official of Tennessee, who, if there be degrees in the region, the name of which is a favorite word with him, will certainly attain my second in the superlative degree.

There is an epidemic existing in this region, the prominent features or our city, received almost simultaneously spinal column; a desire to avoid exertion, symptoms of which are a rigidity of the calorific influences; a mania for moistening the epigtottis with any cool beverage, which besides cooling the throat has the happy and opposite effect of warming the heart, though the last-named symptom has often heretofore been apparent. Spring

JUPITER MOONLESS .- On the 21st of Angust next an event will occur which has been only twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomenon; Jupiter will appear without satellites. Three of them will then be passing across the planet's disc and the other will be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons

A friend of onrs, competent to take harge of a set of books, however intricate, onversant with English, French, and German exchange, wants a situation. Salary no object at present. Importers or exporters will soon find out his services

PARDONED. - Governor Bramlette has pardoned David Greer, who was convicted a few weeks ago in the Criminal Court of Covington, on the charge of cow-steal ing, and sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The sherry wine merchants at Cadiz old our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sberry at all, but merely slops used to wash out the tubs. and for other dirty work about the stills." IMPERIAL CLUB. - This distingue asso-

ciation of young ladies and gentlemen will hold one of its delightful picnic rees, at the grounds of the Eclipse Club, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Mra. A. V. Kautz, wife of the disinguished cavalryman, General Kautz, of

the United States Army, arrived at the Louisville Hotel yesterday. Some of the young backs of New Albany contemplate the organization of a

yachtelub and the building of a crack sail Mrs. Ruth, danghter of the late Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi,

died at Willard's Ilotel yesterday moru CALL ON MR. PAT. CAMPION. Mr. Pat. Campion: Drak Sir-If you will consent to be-come a candidate to represent the De-mocracy of the Second and Third Wards in the next Legislature, you will be sup-ported by the undersigned Democrats of

C. R. Long.
Sampel R. John
W.B. Buth
Fred. Betz.
Charies Liebert,
G. T. May.
J. L. Reming,
W. P. Rubel,
H. Pischer,
A braham Bend.
Adam Schuster,
fsaac N. Leng.

ED DRESSES TRIPP THE EXPOSITION.

THE NEW SHADES OF COLORS

In what degree of relationship? We know nothing about it, but we remember having read in the Histoire de la Martinique, by M. Daney, the tale which we subjoin: In 1288 Mile. Dubne de Rivry, a creede of sixteen, having furished her education in Taxana and the subjoins of the subject of the s cation in France, took her passage on board a vessel belonging to one of the French Atlantic ports, to go to Marti-nique. Having encountered contrary winds, the ship put in at Gibraltar to re-pair damages and renew her supply of wa-ter. Soon after setting sail again she was ter. Soon after setting sail again she was captured by pirates and carried to Al-

Mademeiselle de Rivry was possessed of

thish fleet had to retire before the ble batteries which were opposed alle, de Rivry was cousin-german Tascher de la Pagerie, who beame the Empresa Josephine, and whose laughter Hortense was the mother of Naon III., and as the actual Sultan descends from Selim, the relationship exists. Beyond any doubt, the influence of the Sultana Valide developed the reforming spirit of her son Mahmond; and thus it is to a Frenchwoman that Turkey is indebted for her first steps in the way of progress.

ROBBERIES ALONG THE L. N. A., & C. RAILROAD. SEVERAL STORES BROKEN OPEN.

The gang of thievea that have, for the past two or three months, been committing their depredations along the line of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad are still operating more boldly, it would seem, of late, than before.

the would seem, of late, than before.

One evening last week two or three of these villains broke open the store of Hoskins & Carpenter, at Cloverdale. They kins & Carpenter, at Cloverdale. They selected from the stock, a large quantity of the most costly and best goods, which they packed np. They then went to the money drawer or desk, broke it open, and took from it over three hundred dollars in money. Loading their goods into a wagon, they made their escape with both goods and money, and have not been heard from since.

from since.

On Friday night, the same gang of theres, doubtless, broke open the store of David Cline & Bro., at Carpentersville. They made a complete overhauling of the premises, cattering the goods all over the Boor and counters. After selecting several hundred dollars worth of goods, and severing two hundred dollars in monand securing two hundred dollars in mon-ey, they took their departure with their spoils, and have not been heard of since A few nights before this the house of David Jourdan, some two or three miles from Gosport, was broken into and robbed of six hundred dollars in money. No clue has been obtained to the robbers, but they probably belong to the same gang that committed the robberies at Cloverdale and Carpentersville.

Carpentersville.

We have also heard of a number of We have also heard of a number of other but petty robberies committed in the towns along the line of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroal during the past ten days. It would seem that all these robberies are committed by the same gang, who manage their stealing affairs with the most consummate skill. The theater of their operations seems to extend from Salem to Lafayette, and notwitstanding over twenty bold robberies have been committed during the past two months, not a single arrest has past two months, not a single arrest has yet been made.—New Albany Ledger, with.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

From the Frankforl Yeoman, July 2. On Sunday last the pulpits in most of he churches of our city were filled with lethodist ministers, in attendance at the district Conference held here.

th physical and mental; a dread of tors labor with commendable zeal and en-

The people of Green county, Ky., will hold a fair at Greensburg, commencing October 8th. Among the premiums offered is one of \$100 for the best tourna-

ment rider.

[From the Padneah Herald, 5th.]

James R. Hewlett, Esq., of Caldwell county, is a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. His opponent is Mr. Stone, of Lyon, a one-legged ex-Confederate. Both are Democrats.

Muhlauburg county has netitioned in Muhlenburg county has petitioned in favor of subscribing \$300,000 to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, and \$200,000 to the Owensboro and Russell-

Some Knights Templars from Chicago visited Detroit the other day, and crossed to the Canada side, wearing something green among the insignia of their order. A Dominican Dogberry seized and took them before a Justice, who fined them \$15 for wearing Fenian emblems, and sent a guard to escort them to the ferry. guard to escort them to the ferry.

nigger, den dog, den Injun, and white man last."

The great French surgeon, Dr. Nelaton, received a delicate acknowledgment of his services from his patient, the little Prince Imperial, the other day. "Wait a little, Doctor," the Prince said, as M. Nelittle, Poctor, the Prince said, as M. Ne-laton was about to leave, after a profes-sional visit: "I have something to give you." He then presented the cross and ribbon of the Grand Order of the Legion of Ilonor saying, "it is not quite new, as my father has worn it for some time."

Parisian ladies of the demi-mode are very fond of the few Africans who turn up in the French capital. Mistaking America's love of freedom for love of the negro they are led, by the notoriety he has gained, to court him industrionsly. At the Jardin de Mabille black skin is at a premium, and white folks have to stand back

himself that the full duty was paid upon them at the custom-house.

The shoemaker retired from business with a fortune. Afterwards his secret was accidentally discovered—although he had paid for the boots, he had not paid for everything that was in them. There was a heavy duty payable on foreign watches; and every boot consigned to him from Paris had contained in its high heel a cavity exactly large enough to hold a watch. The great profit obtained by the trade in smuggled watches made it possible for this tradesman, when he had filled up their heels, to sell his boots under prime cost. This was worth while again, because, of course, by the extension of his boot trade, he increased his power of importing watches duty free.

THE FASIIIONS.

HE I ADJES IN BISMARUKS AND RUG

DRESS TRIMMINGS. SHAWLS.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING DRESS PARIS "FASHIONS."

A GUNERAL MISCLLLANY.

tal Correspondence of the N. Y Horas Your fashions correspondent has losen honestly endeavoring to find a wort mile for womankind when dressed all ed patridges trotting about in stub ng their heads at every step and to the very spot it is most agreeable to rest on. Their little cries of surprise and ad-miration when they pass by the satins, velvets, diamonds and laces, which all at-tract attention, are again like the commu-uications with which the feathery tribe

Words can but be poor renderings of ome of the good things seen by an intelligent observer at that section of the Champ de Mars reserved for woman's at-tire. Here it is that the haughtiest peeress and the most fascinating com mire how silk and thread can be transformed into velvet and lace, how Indian
pebbles become sapphirea and rubies, how
yards of gauze can look like curling waves
of fosm; but oh! satirists, keep distant;
for few of the fair sex, whether they come
from Moscow, Lisbon, Berlin, or London,
can hide the auxious wish, the rising sigh,
the deen look so expressive of the torture he deep look so expressive of the torture officient by that aspic which lurks in adies bosoms and called by analysis

Mephistopheles, in Gonnod's Faust, is the impersonation of the covetous feelings created in woman by the sight of what is nusttainable in toilet. Others can arrest nuatianatie in toilet. Others can arrest the curve upon their lips while contemplating all the forbidden magnificence displayed; but these stand as if petrified before the mnte glass stands. It is my duty to describe here weekly all the changes which fashion imposes, and I may not moralize; but if the columns of the New York Herald are ever ahead of every other paper, latitude is ever allowed for ous thought and calm remonstra will, therefore, tell all your readers the

turned many a woman's brain. It is no longer the passive "to be, or not to be," it is the "to have. or not to have."

Husbands there are who say "no wonder it should be so," and who plead for their wives' weakness, arguing that the soft pearle of the East, magnificent diamonds, chiseled jewelry, rich tissues, marvelous embroidery, all the cashmeres, veils, neckleses. cloaks, and drapery are too costly not to be tempting. But if this is granted, their sisters and daughters should all marry millionaires, and the equilibrium of Europe would be a less serious consideration than that of each individual home budget. What if the robes shown are covered with all the tints of the hutterfly and georgeous beauty of the richest created things, can we not simply admire in them georgeous beauty of the richest created thirgs, can we not simply admire in them the progress of industry and the perfection of manufacturing processes? This query will lead me on to so many that, fearing lest I should positively turn a lecturer, I will forget to moralize, and simply give the state of clothing as seen in the best circles.

Muslins have suddenly made their appearance, but they are quite on the sec-

pearance, but they are quite on the sec-ond plane, as Chamberys take the lead. Chamberys may, if they like, but fine muslins ever will be lovely, cool, and muslins ever will be lovely, cool, and comfortable. These costly Chamberys cannot be worn on every occasion, whereas in the heat of summer an airy organdie or printed muslin graces a breaklast table as well as the public walks. It has been a serious affair to make them look well, gored, and cut empirestyle. The best plan is to have a wide liem called "false" added on to the bottom circumference, and crossessy folds.

nouut it; small flounces are also very pretty, the wide sash behind of the same material, wbether frilled or edged with lace, is quite sufficient trimming.

A kind of Marie Antoinette fichu is sometimes made instead of the loose jacket, for walking costume

All our new shades are now out. They are either very gay and bright or what I should call tender, partaking in the former case of the gay soubrette, if colors could

District Conference held here.

The revival in the colored churches of our city continues unabated. On Sunday ten received the rite of baptism at the river, and as many have united with the Methodist Church in the last several days.

Meetings are held nightly, and the passage of the gay soubrette, if colors could be personified, and of the Quakeress in the latter. To make it more reable, I could as well say that in our time we have the daunting demi monde in batterfly shape and the modest nun in subdued keeping and the modest nun in subdued keeping It is true a lady now is both one and tho ther on the same day, and looks very charming under tissues on which delicate exotics, bright birds, masses of foliage and broade groups are attained. and brocade groups are artistical worked, or under the faultless fitting dor

worked, or under the faultless fitting dove-tinted silks and fawps.

I must notice, nuch agains! my will, that dreases are heavily covered with passementerie, and that some of the out and outers among robes look as if they had been made by upholsterers, not nee-dle women. All our festoons are made to fall down heavily under jet and bead work, crochet, gimp, and large pieces of shiny black glass which imitates jet. The fringes are very cumbersome also, being

ong jet tuhes ending with beads.
Lace shawls, both black and white, are of the fashion, but few ladies can mind tearing their rich Chantillys and deep Madeleine this week all the la put on peplum style, and Marie Antoinette capes, with long flowing ends behind, were made of Mechlin or Brussels. One of the prettiest was the much admired light salmon pouls de sole, trimmed round the bottom with a deep plait of the same material: a white Alencon circular was worn over this.

The bonnels were all fancbons with wreaths. They are put on very high on the chignon comb, which necessarily makes them come down low on the forebaul, forming a kind of cone or pyranidal sffair in front. As it is called pretty we are obliged to believe it, but the peasantry in Wales wear their coal scuttle sun lasts in the same way and their fashion has ever been called barbarous, Gælic, anything primeval.

thing primeval.

The fact is there are few so-called "Paris fashions." All are worn; every one dresses in conformity with each particular of lonor saying, "it is not quite new, as my father has worn it for some time."

Parisian ladies of the demi-mode are very fond of the few Africans who turn up in the French capital. Mistaking America's love of freedom for love of the negro they are led, by the notoriety he has gained, to court him industrionsly. At the Jardin de Mabille black skin is at a premium, and white folks have to stand back.

Iten-heeled Boots with Watches in Them—In the days when high-heeled French boots were the pride of fashion, there was a shoe-maker in London who made a fortune by the sale of the best Paris boots at a price which all his fellow tradesmen declared ruinous. He uaderstood the trade and obtained troops of customers. "These boots must be stolen, said his rivals, but there was no evidence that they were; certainly they were not smuggled boots, for any one could satisfy himself that the full duty was paid upon them at the custom-house,

The shoemaker retired from business with a fortune. Afterwards his secret was accidentally discovered—although he was accidentally discovered—although he was accidentally discovered—although he remainded the secret in the stolendary of the surface of the secret was a cover simple the folks are manuscripts, the Fronde, the Regence, and the Directoire. Everything to work, Mechlin point, Italian lace, Grecian vests and bonrhouses, Zonave jackets and Spanish toreadors, swan is down plumage, and we work to be supposed to the trade and obtained troops of customers. "These boots must be stolen," said his rivals, but there was no evidence that they were; certainly they were not smuggled boots, for any one could satisfy himself that the full duty was paid upon them at the custom-house,

The shoemaker retired from business with a fortune. Afterwards his secret was accidentally discovered—although he was accidentally discovered—although he remained the secret has a continuation of the product of

printed muslin skirts; white foulard jackets are marked for walking costumes. jackets are marked for walking costumes. The prettiest Bismarck wreaths have gilt cherry balls for ornaments. Sprigs of gilt are much worn on black and brown bats. Cameos are coming into fashion, con furore. Cristal de roche is going We haven't been blessed with such

A letter received from Governor Morton states that his health is improving by the use of the Hot Springs water.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS that by Steen naturally undergoes a change, and Hell-bruin-Harally Concentration Revealed to the Hot Springs water.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General Commission Merchants & Bankera,

No. 1 Panover Bulldings, Hanover Square, ROBT, L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK WILLIAM WRIGHT. } jest dawly STEINWAY & SONS

AND

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES

HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE

COLTON Dental Association NITROUS OXIDE GAS FICE 138 POUBTH NTREET,

GO TO

Mrs.A.E.PORTER'S

MILLINERY GOODS.

No. 118 Fourth St.

Louisville, Ky., April 15, 147, -616 STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES THE LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MABU RESOURCES. FACTURING COMPANY

House and Loton Grayson at \$2,550
105,355 ft Lot on Chestnut at \$2,550
Wagons, Ivame, Stables, Harness, &c. 5,000
Wagons, Ivame, Stables, Harness, &c. 5,000
Building addition to Factory and improving Warrenows . 95,000 as Less amount of Building addition to the to Factory to got orens 1,557 ag. Office Furniture, Stallouery, Stampe, &c. Fluished Furniture, llardware, ttalrnhnished Furniture in Factory.

ndividual Ac'ts due him LIABILITIES

I of the 19th century, and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inangurated in 11st world Suome valuable gifts, valued at 11ALF A MILLION DULLARS, including 100,000 in greanbacks, we'll be presented to ticket holders. 4,136 00 EDW'D J. POPE, Sec'y INVILLE, KY., July 2, 1967

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Louine Furniture Manniacturing Co., held July Sof. the following Directors were unaulmous ected: W. H. Walker, B. H. Thurman, James W. Tridgeford, Chas. G. Davison, and James W. Tokes. EDW'D J. POPF, See'. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Co., bell July 1967, the following officers were unanimously

JAMES W. STOKES, President; EdWTD J 190FE, Secretary; HENRY L. 199E, Treasurer, EDWARD J. POPE, Sec'y. MONEY WANTED.

Grand Concert, TO BE GIVEN AT THE WAL. ht several Amaieur and Professional Masic THURSLAY EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'crock

JAMES W. BOWLES, THOM. J. BARBOTT BOWLES & BARBOUR,

PEAL ESTATE AGENTS, Con

office address-73 Main street, Lonisvill MY GOLDEN COMPOUND will force the beard to grow thick and heavy to the smoothest face in twenty-one package.

M. A. JACICERS, M. A. JACICERS, Calbonn, III.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY LOCISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1867. A DIVIDEND of four per con the capital-stock of the Company was the lared by the Board of Directors, to be cre-tile stock notes. It was at the same it that a return of 25 per cent be made olders upon their accounts for the past a , free of General Lax.

SOMETHING NEW

The Press till say:
"Every business man should have it."

Price-THEEL DOLLARS per Cop: Me Sent, post-pald, to any address nn re-

SOMETHING NEW pleasant weather as that of yesterday for

ACENTS WANTED. WANTED-Immediately-100 SUPERIOR LIGHT.

WANTED-Agenta-For the Li

SIN A DAY. Agentswanted unite and femal bilitroduce a new article of household into NET FIVE DOLLARS CATUAL REQUIRES. Dilars live. Ad Icon W. A. S.ENDERSON & marks of marks of marks of marks of marks.

eveland, Ohio. Bay 15 cm.

225 At ENTS WANTED - 11 m. - Male and
to introduce our New Parent Star 31

WANTED-Agents, male and fe

on small capital, we the profits - 50 to the position of the from the profits - 50 to the profits - 50 to

R. W. CHAPPELL, 197 and 109 Mor

CHANGES OF FIRMS.

atted by A. H. Gardner,
June S., 1867. A. H. & W. O. GAR'NER.

Siath and Seventh streets, will conlinne to WHOLESALE GLOCERY AND COMMISSION

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of TRABUE,
DAVIS & CO expired by limitation on the
estimate The undersqued continues the wholesair dry goods business under the same name.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO TICKET HOLDERS IN

GRAND

North American Gift Concer

FIRST PREMIUM

30,000 DOLLARS!

IN GREENBACKS.

Time Fixed for the Concert to take Place

at Cooper Institute, New York City,

Saturday, July 13, 1867.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE TO SECURE LICKETS

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TO BE THE

Of a Lutrea from

Gentleman

person who found a hy H. Hirsch to me for \$2,82 30 dated January with 1868, at eigh

LIE, KV., July 8, 1967.—199 d2

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July 1, 1967-dian

NATIONAL PUBLISHING (Y)

to call on WASTI La Nt M WANTED .- Porsons in ever FOR SALE .- Two Trick store an or address l'Arrivelle & SWAIN, No. high street, Longville, Ky., or PASSMOR! WANTED-Agents-Male and

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FOR RENT.-Store House, No. 16 FOR RENT-A House containing

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Stockholders residing in Louisville will receive
Stockholders residing in Louisville.

He office of the Commercial
isn'k of Kentucky in Louisville.

Jyo de*
E. C. BRECK, Cashler.

DIVIDENDS. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 8, 1867. THE Directors have this day decustomers on their accounts.
the, both free of Government tex.
R. A. BRUWINSKI, Sec. y. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., THE Board of Directors have de-

119 PEARL ST., NEW YORK ANO

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY The success of this most delicious and nurivaled and meet having caused many unprincipled deal m to apply the name to dynarious Compounds, the railt is respectfully and competity requested to the the names of Las & Pananya an apparatus, the success of the succe OUISVILLE & NASHVILLE BATLROAD,

of this tribe summer season in following rates will be changed up berses and reases to and from Cab drehard springs to reconst visiting that piece for health or please, to will:

or one horse and the state of the ALBERT FINK, Gon't Supt

FOR SALE - In Portland -A OR SALE-Lot-A beautiful and

VACATION SCHOOL, A VACATION SCHOOL for puplis of both seven and of all the randes, will be opened in the Seventh Ward School Bu. I'm, counter of Fifth and York atreets, on NEXT WING ALL ALL AND WING WAR WILL ALL AND WARD AND ALL AND ALL ALL AND AL sides.

Takes—the for six weeks, in advance. Pupilvoi I hakes—the for six weeks, in advance. Pupilvoi is sades who falled to peak or were conditioned at sades who falled to peak or were conditioned as sades. We see the sades would their heat interest by attending, usually their heat interest by attending, which is the sades of t

r. Aughleate cert feate who ap-fille, Ky., June 21, 1807—412

TERNESSEE IRON AGENCY.

NAUTS, REAMER, & OWENS,

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OFFER GRANAD STREINVENDENS, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 8, 1967,

F. Altendard united go thing mains of Market of More of the control of the contro OR SALE—Two good two story half is seen pourly new transfer on the next of the atma sired, seewer glowers and Tween one of wha boat in even promise.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE .- I will have for a

FOR RENT.

A. H. GARDNER, having taken

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LOST.

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il reach us in time to be filled and manied before are concert commences. All orders mailed in the Western States up to hurreday night, July lith, will be in lime also. Agents can continue to sell tickets mutile P. M. attriday. July 18th, when all reperts must be nade with returns and paid for, or they will be nade with returns and paid for, or they will be needled. medied, aving tickets massid or contracted for agents aving tickets massid or contracted for a first and the massid or contracted for the massid of the first of the massid o

STATEMENT in detail made, in

FIELDING, GWYNN, & CO.,

MAINST., LOUISVILLE, EY.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS. DURING the Summer Season the

N. GWYNN & CO.,

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DBY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOFT HATS, BOOTS SHOES, AND SHAKER HOODS.

SM Wadnesder, July 10th, at 10 A. M. 500 lothing to the stock of a Dry Goods speculator, also broad of the stock of a Dry Goods speculator, also broad of the stock of a Dry Goods, A. M. 300 lothing and the stock of a Dry Goods, the fets of amales and Fabrey Bry Stoods; the fets of amales and the stock of red Ready made Ciolning, and a she nori Hats.

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AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 41 FIRST, BET, COLLEGE AND BEBECKIN RIDGE ONE SPLENDED BOSEWOOD PLAND (one 5750, and nearly new), ONE FINE PARLOISET, FINE WARDROBES, BUREAUS, BET, ATEAUS, WASHSTANDS, &C., ONE FINE TEAUS, WASHSTANDS, &C., ONE FINE ALLE BOARD, EXTENSION TABLE, CHAIR CARPETING, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AT AUCTION. ON Wednesday Morning, July 10, 187, at 1 o'clock, wa wil sell, the entire house hold furni use of a private residence. No. 411 First treet, between to inge and Breckhardee. The Terms cash, b. P. WHALEY & CO., tes dz

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO. REGULAR SALE OF FURNITUR

ON Thursday Morning. July 11,
1867, at to o'clock, we will sell at Auctionrooms a large assortiment of new and we and in and
formature. Staused, and Three by Carpete one
fite Oak Sideboard one known on thano, and a
variety of other grows.

Telms cash.
190 86. P. WHALEY & O...
190 86.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO. 61 abd 48 Fifth street.

SPILENHID JACOB STREET BESTUENCE.

SITUATED ON JACOB STREET, BETWEEN

BROOK AND FLOYD, AND NO. 72. LOT 4.

ERET FRONT BY 100 FEET DEEP TO A 30. AT AUCTION

ON Friday Afternoon, July 12, at a o'clock, we will sell on the premises, a very fine residue; the lot is aptending set with abrabbers, and possession of the hom and be had immediately. This is one of the most distrable places in the city, and is to be sold. We insure acce in the city, must be the male, if it is all the male, if it is all the male in the male is a constant in the male.

B. P. WHALEY & CO., Authorized

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO., Madison-street Property at Auction PEREMPTORY SALE OF MIN FEET GROUNDOR MAIMSONSTMENT, BETWE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH 878. ON Saturday Afternoon, July 13, 1867, as a fee their land of the premises a fire their land of the corts afe of his door after, 1866, heated on the corts afe of his door after, 1866, heated on the corts afe of his door after, 1866, heated on the corts afe of his door after the corts after the same and the corts after the corts after

BY S. P. WHALDY & CO., MCCORMACK'S OLD PLACE, FORTHAND AVENIE LOT, LYING BETWEEN THIN TEENTH AND POURTEENTE STREETS BELONGING TO THIBS, AND MUST BE SOLD MAY A PRHY PHONY BY 175 FEET

TO A S-POOT ALLEY,

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday Afternoon, July 13,
1987, at 5 orlows, we will sell on the pressions,
one vacant lot, described as above. Sale positive,
to cluse ap the reside.

By Malley & C.

Ascionners.

FREMITURY SALE OF A TWO-STORY
MOI EEN STYLE BRICE HOUSE AND LOT.
TO BY 30 FEBT. LOCATED ON GRANGE STREET, BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTLENTH, AT AUCTION.

N Saturday Afternoon, July 13, as to clock, we will sell so the premines as to clock, we will sell so the premines as to come, we will sell so the premines from the many new and in good repair. Lot by feet from by me deep This is designable property and worthy the attention of parties visibility to invest S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

PUBLIC SALE. THE valuable property known as the U. S. Marice Houghtal Let, at Padnesh, y, will be sold, on the premines, at public and coin, to the highest bidder, analyset to the approved the bid by the Sentrary of the Treasnry, at it Secretary of the 2.1, 1867, 2.—Ove-fourth cash; the balance of 20, 60, and 9: days. JOHN F. HARRIS, Surveyor of Custom cah, Ky., June 1° 1867. jzl deod

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A PPORDS IMMEDIATE BELIEF AND SPECIES PRE-MARKET OFFICE OF ALL PROPERTY AND PRIVATE DIs-cases, is male or female, in shorter time than any remedy over discovered. Price \$1 per bux. "LUBLEM SPECIFIC MANUFING (10.,"

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Arrival of the Yacht Fleetwing. Continuation of Surratt's Trial

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Proceedings in U. S. Congress.

Speech of Senator Trumbull. Stevens's Speech on the Recon-

struction Bill. Latest European Advices.

France Strengthening Her Army

Debate on Mexican Affairs.

Fuglish Opinion of Maximilian's Execution.

The Riot at Franklin, Tenn. XLTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Washington, July 9.

SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the ournal the Senate took up the Reconstruc-top Bill reported by Mr. Trumbull yes

iday.
Mr. Trumbull addressed the Senate to ight in support of the bill. He said, I lank all will admit that for some period filme, some make it shorter than others.

think all will admit that for some period of time, some make it shorter than others, but for some period, a month or a year, the military have the authority to preserve peace and govern the country as tar as is necessary for that purpose till the civil government could be inaugurated. Now how long this military government could be continued is a question left in the discretion of the sovereign power of the United States in exercising its authority in the spirit of our institutions and in subordination to the Constitution.

I agree, sir, that this military power should not be continued a day longer than is necessary in subordinating the civil government in these rebel States, which are loyal to the Uniou and true to the Constitution: but how long that is to be, is to be decided by circumstances, of the United States is to judge—not the executive nor the judicial tribuusls. It is question over which the judicial tribunals can have no jurisdiction. They cannot try political questions. They will be bound by the decisions of other departments of the Government.

This military authority was continued by the President of the United States for the time, in the absence of any legislation by Congress. and rightfully continued. The President of the United States then, while this military power was in existence, undertook to inaugurate civil government is these States. Had the civil government which he undertook to inaugurate teen managed by men true to the country and loyal to the flag, they would have been recognized and this question have been settled long ago; but unfortunately the enemies of their country, the very men who set up hostile gov.

question have been settled long ago; but unfortunately the enemies of their country, the very men who set up hostile governments which cost so much money and blood to overthrow, took possession of the new governments, and the Congress of the United States when it assembled, finding this to be the condition of things, and that the President had withdrawn military power and left these governments in the hands of the very men who had controlled them during the war, decided that they em during the war, decided that the

them during the war, decided that they were not legal governments, but provisional merely, and not absolutely null and roid, but existing by suffrance only. Cougress then proceeded to declare that, there being no loyal governments in these States, military power should be restored, and should be exercised over these states until civil governments could be set un therein.

et up therein.

Mr Trumbull then adverted to the opinon of the Attorney General, which he aracterized as, in many respects, pre-serous; and, in conclusion, explained provisions of the bill before the Sen-

Mr. Wilson followed, advocating, in e of the second section of the bill, a vision to vacate all civil offices in the

Wilson called attention to the fact Mr. Wilson called attention to the fact best the Judiciary Committee had, in the outh section of the bill, ratified and commed the acts of military commanders lready done, in removing civil officers and appointing other citizens. The bill sid Gen. Sheridan was right in removing ov. Wells and appointing Flanders; it o, he would be right in removing Gov. hrockmorton and appointing some other tizen in his place.

izen in his place. Mr. Conkling said it was true that there

curren in his place.

Mr. Coulding said it was true that there was apparent inconsistency here, but the fourth section was retrospective only, and if not constitutional it could at any rate do no harm in future. Mr. Wilson's proposition was prospective in its operation, and if adopted, and afterwards tound to be inoperative, the whole system established under it would fall.

Mr. Freinghuysen opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson.

After further debate, Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost—II against 21.

Mr. Backalew presented an amendment, which he asked to have printed for future section: That on the election of members of the House of Representatives each elector shall be entitled to a number of Representatives to which such State is entitled, and he may cast them all for one sandidate or divide them among several landidates. Ordered printed

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the second section, providing that the commanding febersal may appoint criffice.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the second section, providing that the commanding General may appoint civilins to fill the offices vacated under that section.

Mr. Edmonds spoke against it.

Mr. Yates spoke in favor of the whole hill; it was based on the idea that there were legal governments in the South. There could be no objection whatever to this particular part of it. He wanted military men for military work, but there were loyal men in the South fully equal to these duties and he wanted to see them appointed.

Appointed.

Mr. Wilson said the people were better protected in life. liberty, and property in the South, under the military bill, than ever before; but he wanted to encourage the loyal men of the South by placing the loyal men of the South by placing

Further debate ensued, pending which the Senate adjourned. Soon after meeting the House resume he consideration of the Reconstruction

Mr. Brooks, of New York, spoke at length in opposition to the bill, characterizing it as an inter violation of every natural and national law, and saying there was no parallel in history except in the conduct of Duke Aloa.

conduct of Duke Aloa.

Mr. Garfield, referring to Mr. Brooks, made allaston to the agrarianism of Senator Wade, and remanded him and the llouse that the Senator had disclaimed sentiments imputed to him.

Mr. Wood spoke in opposition to the bill as unconstitutional concentiational naconstitutional generally and in

detail.

Mr. Stevens intimated his intention to move the first question, first modifying the fifth section by striking out the words "or unless he shall coasent to be relieved," and insert instead the words "or on arrest for an offense punishable hy dismissal from the army, or disqualified by sickness from the performance of his duty".

Several amendments were proposed by

eld, but Mr. Stevens declined to permit y of them to be offered. The House seconded the previous ques

in by a vote of "to i7.

Mr. Stevens, being entitled to one hour o close the debate, yielded twenty mintes to Mr. Bingham, who addressed the louse in favor of the bil.

After the remarks of Mr. Bingham Mr. tevens was allowed ten minutes to auwer Mr. Eldridge, who claimed that there ad been no obstruction to the law by the and been no obstruction to the law by the

Mr. Stevens then closed the debate, say-Mr. Stevens then closed the Jebale, asy that he confessed that a small portion the blame for the acts of the Presidentice Congress adjourned was due to the of improper language in the bill. I had all agreed, as we have since need, that the States lately in rebellion ere conquered territory, subject to this stion as such; and if we had treated seem accordingly we should have had but ery little trouble in the reconstruction of Government on the principle of the this Government on the principle of the admission of new States, but we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our unde standing of the laws of nations; nor is it wouderful that we should have seen thus wandering in our views.

I will state what I suppose to have been our real condition. The nation was aftheted by a civil war, which, for a time, was an insurrection, which divided its away. We at that period, when we de-

the fact that we were then at war as two and ependent nations.

It depended on the conqueror whether ne would treat the one vanquisned after he war as a vanquished nation, or whether he should punish him for the violation of sovereign rights of the nation. In addition, we conquered. What did we conquer? We conquered the Confederate covernment; we conquered all the States forming the Confederate Government; we conquered a government which, by its ered a government which, by its wn declarations, owed no allegiance se Government of the United State the Government of the United States; that they should pretend after that they had one right under the Constitution which they had thus repudiated and attempted to destroy, and were still States within the Union, looks to me like hold characters. othin the Union, looks to me like bold bishridity, yet it was the doctrine of the resident, the doctrine which the gentlemen are lighting about. We declared hem to be conquered proviaces. We terre treating them under military law. Now, what is the lawin reference to rovinees conquered from a foreign or inependent belligerent? When you converted the province of the configuration of an independent nation the territory conquered. verned by the military power; hy the manderin-chief of the army, who, is cose, was the President, till the legitive power of the nation shall have een and directed what laws shall gowhut the moment the legislative power he nation interposes the military autices cose, to exist and the com-

conties ecase to exist, and the com-nander-in-chief of the army has no more mander-in-chief of the army has no more to say to it than a corporal in the ranks; he has to say just what the legislative power orders him to say, he has to do, not what that power orders him to do, and he can do nothing else. Mr. Stevens charged the President with not only exercising his anthority as com-mander in-chief of the army, but also with endeavering to legislate the States of the deavoring to legislate the States of the bound tack into the Chino on the basis of the old constitutions without the sanction of Congress. He claimed that Congress aloue had the power to make rules and awa for the government of the land, and naval military commanders sent Southwere simply agents of Congress. He langued the President had a part to the congress.

were simply agents of Congress. He deemed the President had no right to call on the Attorney General to interfere in the acts of reconstruction. There was hut one appeal, and that was to the agents appointed by Congress. The Constitution does not apply to territories, and the reconstructing power lies with States, and does not extend for any purpose to any territory, whether the latter be acquired by confinest or inheritance. y conquest or inheritance.

There is no power on earth except Conrese that has any right to say a word or
nierfere on the subject. He preferred
o release Jeff Davis, and said that he and
is cabinet were responsible for the murers at Andersonville and Salisbury, and
hat it was a mockery to try such a man
s Wirr for such crimes.

He continued as to the question of conquest or inheritance.

He continued as to the question of con-I think a man who has murdered a ousand men, who has robbed a thousan I chousand men, who has robbed a thousand widows and orphans, who has burned lown thousands of houses escapes well if, whing a hundred thousand dollars, he is need fifty thousand dollars as a punishment and to repair his ravages.

I said before, that I was not in favor of augminary punishment. I trust is not in favor of augminary punishment.

nmary punishment. I trust, in saythat. I need not be supposed to condemu when they are necessary, for instance, the clausor that has been raised against the Mexican Government for the heroic execution of murderers and pirates. [Some appliance and clapping of hands by members, followed by some hisses] The clausor finds no favor with me. I think that, while he has your far grouph though at, while he has gone far enough, though thalf as far as he might be justified in ing. yet there is no law, no policy, un-rheaven, and no sense of justice that Il condemu that reul heroic, much-en-ring man.

during man.

For six years he has been hunted with a reward on his head. He has been driven from one end of his empire to another, until he got to the very horder. He has no parallel in history that I know of except it he William of Orauge, who was driven from island to island and from sand-patch to sand-patch by just about as bloody a persecutor as was to be found in Maximilian, when he decreed every man wring against him should he shot down without further trial. I am not going to shrink from saying that I think such punishment proper.

ment proper.
do not say, nor do I ask that anybody I do not say, nor do I ask that anyboly should be executed in this country. There is got to be a sickly humanity, which I dare not get along side for tear I might catch it. [Laughter] It is now held by one of the most liberal gentlemen in the country. I mean 'Gerritt Smith, that we should even pay a portion of the damages inflicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of the robel debt. [Laughter] I shall come some day to have an argument with Horace Greeley about that. Therefore, I need not say anything further. I believe I have said enough to explain my views on the subject, and now I ask for a vote. As Mr. Stevens concluded his remarks, there was considerable applause on the part of members.

The amendments to the bill offerel yesterday by Mr. Wilson, of lowa, and Benjamin, were severally agreed to.

njanin, were severally agreed to.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the bill on the ile, negatived. The bill as amended, with the modifin made by Mr. Ster

n. was then passed by a vote of notion of Mr. Kelly, the Secretary he Treasury was directed to report amount of revenue received from on d stilled spirits from each collecistrict in the several States and in obel States during the fiscal year ng June 3, 1567. In motion of Mr. Hurlburd, the Secre

On motion of Mr. Hurburd, the Secre-stry of the Treasury was directed to fur-sish any reports on the regarding the al-gred frauds on internal revenue in the fitth District of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Van Aeruam, the secretaries of War and Treasury were di-ected to inform the House what further guisaltion was necessary to facilitate the ation was necessary to facilitate the nent of additional bounty granted by f July 16th, 1867.

The bill passed—yeas, 119; mays, 31.
After some further husiness the Hous TENNESSEE

Maxens, July 9.
Warren A. Pettit, alias Charley Wilson
ormerly of Schnylerville, N. Y., and latel an attache of the Varieties Theater, was shot through the heart by his mistress, lottie Sherwood, this morning, and instantly killed. The woman was arrested.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, July 9.

Gen. Sickles has postponed the period of registration until definite action it takes by Congress on the subject, declaring who are and who are not emitted to

THE SURBATT TRIAL

WASHINGTON, July 9. Mr. B. K. Eastman, Professor of the Sational Observatory, testified that the moon rose on the night of the assassinaoudy. The moon would not have uninated the north side of any build-. R. Ford was sworn but testified to

ing important. m. Dixon, Chief Engineer of the Gov-ient Fire Department in Washington, ied that it was very lark on the night the assassination.

Wm. A. Kuurker testified that he resided
April 14, 1-65, in the next house to No.

I li street. I was at home from about
nil 11 o'clock, hetore the door, smok-

g, either sitting on the lower step or alking up and down. The night was cloudy; heard no connight have seen a man 40 or 50

o 2 o'clock, the curtain was up all the me.
Liut. Chas. M. Shippeu, of the police bree, testified that there was no oyster ouse on the south side of F street heween Ninth and Tenth streets, but there as an eating-house on that square kept y Mr. Gilbert; he might have served oystes. The Toutine is on D street between finth and Tenth streets.

Ninth and lenth streets.

Wm. A. Bass was then sworn, resides at
No. 489. Fourteenth street; knows John
Lee; never heard his reputation for trath
and veracity questioned until after he testified at this trial. Lee told witness that thed at this trial. Lee told witness that he did not know J. H. Surrata.

Mr. Carrington objected to the witness proceeding, on the ground that the foundation to contradict Lee had not been laid. Lee had not been questioned as to this

conversation.

The court sustained the objection, and directed the evidence already given by Bass as to the conversation with Lee to be ricken out. Mr. Bradley asked to have Lee recalled, The Court refused the motion, as it would open the door to endless discussion and a multiplicity of testimony to such an extent that there would be notelling when the court of the such as the su

the case would be terminated.

The Conristated it had received a note from Jas. B. Ford, who testified yesterday, wishing to explain answers made by him.

Mr. Ford was placed on the stand, and said he was always a loyal mnn, in sympathy with the North.

David II. Bates, telegrapher, testified to a telegram being sent by Attorney Care e case would be terminated.

David II. Bates, telegrapher, testified to a telegram being sent by Attorney Carrington to Mr. Vanderpool, for the latter to come on, as betestihed that he came on voluntarily. The telegram was ruled ont. S. W. Owens, R. G. Clayton, Joshua Lloyd, Chas. Kimball, Fred K. Calvert, Sammel R. Brown, and Col. O'Brien all testified to their want of confidence in the truthfulness and disbelief in the veracity of John Lee. John Lee. Mr. Merrick offered the record of the

rial and conviction of Cleaver. Mr. Carrington objected, saying that a new trial had been granted that case.

A discussion followed, pending which, owing to the sickness of Mr. Bradley, the Court adjourned till to morrow.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9. The Times has a special dispatch from louston, Texas, giving a detailed ac-ount of the execution by the Liberals of laximilian, Miramon, and Mejia. None of the prisoners were bound or blind folded, nor was any indignity offere capitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico, and denied the anthority of the court that tried him, and hoped his blood would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. Just before he was led out, he called to the Sergeant of the guari and graph him blood leach if a superior the superior of the guard and graph him blood leach if a superior was him blood leach in the superior was superior was a superior was sup

ariotta.

Five balls entered his breast, but these id not kill him immediately, so two other oldiers were ordered to shoot him in the ide. In this manner he was disputched. ested by those who saw the scene.

Miramon read from a paper which he had written that the only regret he felt in dying was that the Liberals should re-main in power, and should have the oppor-unity to point out his children as those of

traitor.
Mejia made no address, and methis fate
uietly and bravely. NEW YORK.

NEW York, July 9. The internal revenue collections in this | the case goes to the fall term for argument The internal revenue collections in this city for six months to July 1st are six and a half nillions less than 1sst year.

Quite a number of Irish officers of the late volunteer army assembled to-day to take steps towards testifying respect to the memory of Gen. Meagher.

The General Assembly of Evangelical delegates from all parts of the world will be held at Amsterdam from the 18th to the 2*th of August.

S. W. Smith, a policeman, while an-

the 2sth of August.

S. W. Smith, a policeman, while anawering roll call last night at the stationhouse, snapped a revolver at the officer in
churge. The pistol hung fire, and he was
secured and to-day held for trial. He assetts his innocure:

erts his innocence.

Three burglars, who entered a bonded archouse on Sunday night and robbed it of \$10,000 worth of silks, were to-day counitted for trial, without hail. Ephrain Patterson, charged with being concerned in the robbery of bonds from the Monthank Insurance Company, offerel testimony to day showing he hought said bonds of a strauger, but further examination was postponed.

TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, July 9. The Mayor of Nashville had an inter-ew to day with Colonel Duncan, com-ander of the post, touching the riotous induct of the negro military company Franklin by the State auth e their departure from this place nel Duncan agreed with the Mayo colonel Duncan agreed with the Mayor, that it was reprehensible, and declared hat they ought to have been arrested. Lealso said he had demanded of State inspector-General Hunt his reasons for ending said troops to Franklin after he had sent there a sufficient force of regular roops to preserve peace, and announced lat he would protect the people, and would not permit any interference with would not permit any interference with his authority by the State military. It is currestly hoped that General Thomas will detail United States troops to take the slace of the local militia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 9. CHARLESTON, July 9.

The following semi-official anneuncement was published this morning:

Gen. Sickles has directed his subordinates not to begin the registration in this mittary department until Congress shall have determined more explicitly who are entitled to registration. It is presumed that Congress will extend the time for the completion of registration in North and South Carolina till October on November. General Sickles has addressed a long letter to Senator Trumbull, in which he states that he has decided not to begin registration in his district until Congress shall deteruine who shall be registered. thall determine who shall be registered the expresses the hope that Coagres will extend the time to October or Novem will extend the time to October or November. The General detuils many objectionable features of the present instructions under which the commanding officers are now obliged to act, and suggests certain remedies.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, July 9,

The colored majority on the registra-on lists to day was 350. Accounts from e southwestern parts of the State and Valley, show large majorities for the Admiral Tucker, late of the Peruvian may, has been appointed by the Peruvian government to take charge of the expedition to explore the Amazon.

CANADA.

Kingston, C. W., July 9. Miss Mooney was burned by the explo EUROPE. ongressional Globe embodies the protes [HY MAIL.] mentioned by the telegraph the othe

stitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky: A. P. Grover receiving a majority of 3,950 votes in the Fi:th District aforesaid over both his com-

Fith District aforesaid over both petitors; Thomas L. Jones ree majority of \$,001 votes over his tor in said Sixth District, and J lick receiving a majority of 6,6 over both his competitors in the district aforesaid, as shown by the frauture thereof signed by The Iranlette, Governor of Kentuck M Harlan, Attorney General, 3. T. Samuel, State Auditor, at the

. Samuel, State Anditor, at the

NEW YORK, July ! New York, July 9.
European mail advices state that all the arms of the land and naval service of France are being strengthened, and that the activity all through France produces an impression of pending difficulties. A debate of considerable length occurred in the Corps Legislatiff on the financial part of the Mexican question, the Minister declining to speak on the political portion of the question, as it would now be inconvenient. MEMBERS ELECT FROM KINTUCKY.

Mr. Marshall—I rise to a question of privilege, and preliminary to the motion which I propose to make I ask to have the closely and the closely and the closely are and the Closely. which I propose to make I ask to have the paper read which I now send to the Clerk. The Clerk read as follows.

To the honorable Speaker and Membres of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress of the United States. The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, elected as such from the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Congressional Districts in the State of Kentellows.

gressional Districts in the State of Katucky, respectfully submit this memori and protest against the action taken this House on the 3d day of July, Isdi, retusing to admit them to their seats, a in reterring their cases to the Committo of Elections. They state that they a each of them have been duly elected the legally qualitied voters of their respective districts in accordance with the Committee of the control of the contr

[BY THE CABLE] In the House of Lords this evening Earl Derby denounced the action of the Mexi-can government in putting Maximilian to death, but made no disclosures as to what measures the government intends to adopt in regard to Mexico.

LAVERPOOL, July 9.

Two firms in this city, Messra Boud & Pehce and Miller & Southall, largely en-gaged in the Braz liau trade, have sus pended payment. Lannon, July 9.

llis Majesty Abd-el Aziz, Saltan of Turkey, has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to visit him in Vienna in his return to Constantinople, where he ll remain a week. The Emperor has finally decided to sit Paris during September.

Brain, Jaly 9.

Arrangements have been perfected for a conference between the King of Prussia and the sovereigns of the South German States, to take place at an early date WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Legation has received official news from the Government of the State of Yucatan to the effect that Santa State of Yucatan to the effect that Santa Anna Isaded at Port Sisal, at General Peroga's invitation, and while there he was arrested. The statement that he was forcibly taken from the steamer Virginia seems unlounded.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has adjusted an account between the United States and the State of Oregon, for a 5 per cent fund accraing to the later upon the net proceeds of sales of inter the process.

ter upon the net proceeds of sales of pub-lic lands within her limits during the years 1865-6, and finds that the sum due that State on the 31st of December, 1856,

inal state on the sist of December, 1856, amounted to \$3,566 79.

The following instructions have been issued by the Treasury Department.

Vessels coming from any port or place in Canada must report at the first place of arrival in the United States, procentspective districts or elsewhere, cont verting in any form the right of any ing to the collector or other legally anthorized officer of costoms a manifest of the cargo on board from what port or place shipped, and what port or place in the United States destined for, and speci-fying that there is no other merchandise on hoard than such as has been described in such practical.

aid master must make an oath hefore he collector of customs. If any portion of the merchandise on the manifest is desof the merchandise on the manifest is des-tined to be landed at the first port of ar-rival, the collector of such port will see it is made, and make certificate of such landing on the manifest, and permit the vessel to proceed on its voyage to the next port at which its manifest shows it has merchandise to land. The merchandize is described on the manifest as destined for other than the first part of the entry, and may, if desired by the owners thereof, be landed and en-

he owners thereof, be landed and en es made at any such port, and the man fest must in such cases be corrected and ertified to by the collector or other prinipal officer of customs at that port
[Signed] 11. McCULLOCII, Treasuer.

MASSACHUSETTS. The yacht Fleetwing, from Cowes, May 25, put into New Bedford yester by. She has had bad weather all the passage. Sanuel Gilbert died to day, nearly 90 years of age. He was formerly a printer and publisher. He established the first public newsroom in Boston, and subsequently became a backer. quently became a broker.

At 6 o clock to night Prof. King ascended from the Common in the mammoth halloon Hyperon, accompanied by seven gentlemen. Several thousand people witnessed the ascension.

MAINE LEWISTON, July 9.
The motion to set the verdict aside in the Verrill murder case was overroled and

on the exception. The negro was ser ELVILLA, July 9.
Seward, who lost the fight at Black

river this morning, was arrested here an fined \$20. He paid the fine and left for Cleveland. GEORGIA.

the names of our streets. The plan ha

street intersection, whether expressly d

What with superb music by the second in

her the summons of Assessor Gratz, in

the sum of \$1,000 to obey.

feet of finely-seasoned cypress.

this new street sign.

ence.

Pir. Marshall—It seems to me manifest ant the Honse did not act with due consideration in adopting the resolution assed here on the 3d. Here, as appearly this memorial, and as is known to the this memorial, and as is known to the ones, are three gentlemen from the numer wealth of Kentucky, with all the oper evidence of their election as Repsentatives, and ready to take the oath as eithers elect from that State, elected by rge and overwhelming majorities, are st whom nothing has been alleged or selleged as an adventise to the state of the stat Savannan, July 9.
One hundred and fifteen whites and fty-seven colored registered to day. NAMES OF THE STREETS ON GAS-LAMPS. We noticed yesterday that the name of Sixth street had been painted on the gas carrst whom nothing has been alleged or use alleged as an objection to their taking their seats prior to the passing of that is solution, who are arbitrarily deprived of weir right to participate in the business title House. The House has refusel to their tauth has referred to the Committee for Elections the cases of gentlemen raises whom no charge has been made and the regularity of whose election is not lamp at the northwest corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets. This is intended, we believe, as an experiment for the benefit for the City Council, before which body a proposition is pending to adopt the above plan of d the regularity of whose election is not estioned. I have felt that upon reflee numbering and naming the streets. We have heretofore pointed out the expedi the House would now, without hesitaon the House would now, without hesita-en, correct the grave error they commit-d on that occasion, and it is this impres-on which has induced me to seek the poor at this time. This right of repre-ultation is a sacred and holy one, and the American people will not look with difference on the perpetration of such trees injustice against any State or disency and the economy of thus inscribing been found to work admirably in New Or ans. St. Leuis, and other cities. It can

t'e l The undersigned do not admit the right

more than present their claims to their JAMES B BECK,

A P. GROVER, THOMAS L. JONES.

be adopted here with perfect conveni The situation of the lamp posts, two in oblique directions at every signed for the purpose or not, is just the ore the House?

Mr Marshall—I propose to submit a notion. I would not have risen to make he remarks which I have made if I were not strongly impressed with the conviction that in regard to these gentlemen the House did not act advisedly. I cannot believe that any deliberative body having count for their own reputation would decard for their own reputation would decard for their own reputation would dethirg needed. Upon two sides of these lames the street names can be painted o insert ad with letters printed upou paper and adhered to the glass by means of a coating of gum-shelac. Neither of these methods is very costly, but the latter i tard for their own reputation would de onsidered for the best, and in the end iberately and advisedly perpetrate suc cross injustice and establish a preceden the Council will appreciate the wants of our community, especially the floating portion, by authorizing the adoption of P. Grover, members short that in the case of James B. Beck and A. this new street sign. P. Grover, members elect to this House from the State of Kentucky, the Committee of Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the question submitted to them, and that these gentlemen be permitted to take the oath of office at this time. CONCERT AT THE CEDAR HILL PLAY OUNDS .- The promenade concert at the Children's Playgrounds to-day will be a most agreeable affair, and a large attend-

Lis time. KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS' ASSICTS ance of the young folks is expected. on.-The next annual session of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association" fautry band, choice viands, beholding and engaging in the healthful exercises of crovill be held at Bowling Green, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., on Tnesday, July net, bowling, swinging, etc., the day may e spent both delightfully and profitably. 30th, and ending on Thursday, August 1st, 1567. The exercises will consist o BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.-R. G. Brigeducational addresses, essays and discuser was before the United States Commissions. Some of the leading educators in mer yesterday, charged with failing to the State have promised to prepare paers for the occasion. A visit to the the Seveuth District, to produce his books Mammoth Cave by the members of the for the purpose of aiding in the assess-Association will be a feature in the proment of his income. Ile gave bond in gramme.

"Nothing to do" is the burthen of A raft passed Memphis, Tenn., re conversation throughout the length and cently which would, if placed on dry breadth of the city. Every store is a land, cover over one and a half acres of "castle of indolcnee," and every store ground. It was composed of five hundred and twenty-seven tiers, averaging each keeper resembles a luckless fisherman who angles all day without getting a bite. fifty feet, and containing in all about one This thusness is likely to endure for million font hundred thousand square some time to come. City Engineer Stealey don't mind

Louisville is at this time freer from the sultry weather, but perseveres with the evil-doers (at least that class which the heavy and light city c

The following passage from the STRANGE STORY ABOUT A NEW YORK CLERGYMAN. From the Albany Argus, June 31

A statement appeared in the Troy pa-pers yesterday morning to the effect that Rev. S. M. Merrill, pastor of the Methodist Church at Plattsburg, was drowned in the Saranac river. The story runs that he and his sens Charles and John, accompa-nied by a young man name. Room had and his seas charges and John, accompa-nied by a young man named Brown, had been fishing in that river, and, as they were about to return, Mr. Merrill went to the bow of the boat to handin the anchor. In doing so he lost Lis balance, fell in the river, and was drowned. His body had not been recovered up to Tharsday even-ing.

There are some circumstances connected with this affair which lead the public to loubt the statement that the reverend gendeman has been drowned. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago his name was mixed up with that of a young lady, who, it was asserted, had come on from a was mixed up with that of a young lady, who, it was asserted, had come on from a New England village to meet. Mr. Merrill in Irey. It was stated then in the Troy papers that an elopement had been planned by the parties, but that the whole thing had been irrustrated through the discovery of the girl's friends.

Merrill went on West, and the Sunlay storred up, the merting hetween himself.

st creeding the meeting between himsels and the young lady preached in one of the vivages of the Mohawk Valley. The actuals in the Troy papers was indignantly denied by Merrill and his friends, and a a spension of public opinion was asked concerning the case. Nothing more wa-heard of the Rev. Mr. Merrill until the starting amouncement that he had been accidentally drowned in the Saranac river, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn his had. This indeed appears like a sad case, and one well calculated upon its faces to account the account of the saranac area.

T. Samuel, State Auditor, at the office of the Secretary of State, in Frankfort, Keutucky'buthe 27th day of May, 1867, which returns are filed as part hereof; these officers constituting by law the board of examiners in the State of Kentucky to determine and make returns of elections. They state that in accordance with said election returns, and in pursuance of the statutes of Kentucky in such cases made and provided, said board of examiners forwarded to each of the undersigned and facts to excite the sympathy of the public But is it true that Mr. Morrill has actuall "shuffled off this mortal coil," and tha sought to enshare into his net on Wednes-day night? or is it nestling heside a warm young lady in Canada, beyond the reach alike of grapples for dead bodies or sher-iff's bracelets? to the clerk of this honorable House, co ficates of their said elections, which

It is said that once before he arrange They state that they and each of them now and at the time of their elections aforesaid had and possessed each and all of the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by the Constitution and laws of the Constitu a plan so that it would be reported that he had been drowmed in Lake Champlain. he had been drowned in Lake Champlain. This was at the time he had arranged to meet the young lady at Troy. He left home with the understanding that he was going West to visit his grandmother—had his trunk taken to his state-room on the Lake Champlain steamer, and was particular to have his name entered in full upon the passenger list on the boat. In the morning the gentleman was not to be found—he had stealthily left the boat at the Burlington Innding, about three o'clock in the morning, but learning that the flight of the young lady had been intercepted, he invented reasons for giving up his visit to his grandmother. In the meantum—he preached in sevaral churches, and returned home. But when he crossed the threshold of his own house his children did not recognize him. His appearance had undergone a wonderful change. For seven years he had worn a full, long hand and long his morn a full, long hand and long his morn a full, long hand and long his morn a full, long hand and long hand many the heart he heart. and by the Constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky, to be had and possessed by a member elect of the House of the Congress of the United States; that they were each and all elected according to law, and that the returns thereof were duly made: that n question has ever been made in Kentnek; or elsewhere, either hy the candidates opposing any of them for said positions o by any other persons, either in their respective districts or elsewhere, control to the conditions of the confidence of the confidence of the control of the confidence of the co verting in any form the right of any of them to represent their respective dis-tricts in this Honse, or disputing or call-ing in question the legal right of any voter who voted for any of them to do so. Yet, notwithstand-ing all these tacts, they state that when the members elect from the State of Kentucky were called by the Clerk of this Ilouse, on Wednesday, July 3, 1857, and Thomas L. Jones and James B. Beck, memiers elect from the Sixth and Sev-For seven years he had worn a full, lo For seven years he had worn a fuil, long beard, and long hair—now the beard was gone, and his locks were shorn. The disguise was almost complete. These circumstances were regarded by incredulous people as suspicions, and they were slow to helieve that Rev. Mr. Merrill was as innocent as his story would lead them to suppose. However, his guilt or innocence was to depend upon his future conduct. Inonas L. Jones and James B. Beck, members elect from the Sixth and Seventh Districts aforesaid, (the undersigned, A. P. Grover, not then having reached Washington,) appeared in answer to said call and presented themselves to he qualified as required by law, they were not permitted to do so, but on a resolution introduced by a member of the Pouss with was to depend upon his future conduct was believed that he continued to ho tercourse with the young lady, and was reported her parents were about to commence a suit against Merrill for attempting to abduct her, or for a worse troduced by a member of the Honse, with out affidavit, protest, information, or asser-

on, from any quarter that proof either as in the possession of the House, or could be obtained from any source what-It appears that Merrill had secured a It appears that Merrill had secured an insurance on his life, in an Accident In aurance Company, for the sum of six thousand dollars. This was to expire on Thursday noon. On Wednesday he drew two hundred dollars on his salary, and towards evening took two of his own boys, and another boy of the village of Plantsburgh, and went out ishing on the Saranac iter. If his Accident montance. er, controverting the validity of either e qualifications, elections, or returns of any of them, they were not allowed to quality and take their seats in this Blouse, which they contend is their undoubted right under the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of Kentucky; but their cases were referred, along with those of their colleagues Saranac river. If his Accident insurance was to be made available, his time was was to be made available, his time was short, and the drowning that was thwarted on the lake must be accomplished on the river, or his plans would avail him nothing. When it became dark, and while pulling in the boat anchor he suddenly went overboard. The water was shallow, necessary or proper. They assert and there was no current, but instead coming towards the hoat in which were a affrighted boys, he went away from the supprecedents heretofore established or herved by this House in anch cases; bluversive of the rights of the State of lentucky, as well as the rights of the unsersigned and their constituents, and they rerefere protest against it, and ask this approach llouse in some form to revise.

honorable llouse in some form to revise and annul its action as to them and permit them to take their seats, to which, for the reasons aforesaid, they claim to be entirely and the reasons aforesaid, they claim to be entirely as a subject to the reasons aforesaid and the reasons are reasons aforesaid and the reasons aforesaid and the reasons are reasons aforesaid and the reaso leading the contest, any of their colleagues whose seats are contested, but in this memorial and protest do not propose to do hourne from whence no traveller returns. but to 'parts unknown' to his neighbor, and interesting family. We have no de and interesting family. We have no desire to do injustice to any one, but we give the circumstances connected with the case, that our readers may judge for themselves. The family left by Merrill should have the warmest sympathy of the public. If the Insurance company will public. If the Insurance company wi

they will have made a good exchange From the W.nona Republican

IRON VERMIFUGE. A CURIOUS REMEDY FOR THE WORMS IN An agricultural periodical relates the following: A gentleman, while on a visit to a neighbor, had his attention called to to a neighbor, had his attention called to a large peach orchard, everytree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three and these were the most thrifty and than ishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his bost was, an experiment made in conse-quence of observing that those parts of quence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which mails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old.

at this time. This right of repretion is a sacred and holy one, and
American people will not look with
erence on the perpetration of such
irjustice against any State or disof this country.

Spalding—Is there any motion be
Marshall—I propose to submit a
n. I would not have risen to make
and I would not have risen to make
Genryle which I have made if I were
Genryle who will be drove a tempenny nail through the body, as near
the ground as possible. While the balance of his orchard had faited and finally
in this manner, had always been healthy
of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed
the salt of iron afforded by the nail is
Genryle which is in offensive to the worm, while it is a sumless, perhaps even beneficial to the tree. A chemical writer on this subject. The oxidation of the rusting of the on by the sap evolves ammionia, which, the sap rises, will, of course, impreg-nt every particle of foilage, and prove o severe a dose for the delicate palate of

> iments of the kind resulted successful periments of the kind resulted successfully. Something not wholly dissimilar to the foregoing was recently brought to our attention in this city. In the garden of Dr. J. D. Ford there was a young apple tree, only one brauch of which hore blastoms, and that was hanging full. Some ceriosity was excited by this singular freak of nature, and, after several fruitless efforts to discover the cause, it was at length found. It appears that the branch bearing the blossems so abundantly had at one time been encircled with a piece of wire, bearing the nurseryman's label, and when the tree was transplanted the wire was allowed to remain, until it at length the hearing the process of the tree the sap flowed too freely, thus producing a rapid growth of wood, in the smaller and fruitful one comore was permitted to flow than was necessary to a healthy and fruitful one

The Lynchhurg (Va.) Republican ravely relates the following: The unbridled insolence of the black population of New Orleans may be interred from an incident that occurred in that city last Sunday. A brutal, ferocionalooking negro forced his way into a car and took a seat in a lady's lap. A gentleman next to her knocked the scoundrel down: the page 1814.

o more was permitted to flow than was ecessary to a healthy and fruitful growth.

I this theory prove correct, the incident may prove useful to persons engaged in

COMMERCIAL.

Markets by Telegraph. New York Produce Market.

eccipis 3.437 bbls. The market is mo

ug exchange is firm at 100 hehito 2, gold, for

he following were the closing prices at 5:50 P.

Gregory.....

Cotton very dull, htvnaroot, July 9 -M. Onishis declined vd. Bonda advanced at Markets unaltered. LIVERPOOL, July 9-Eve.

Foreign Markets.

Changed.

Lownon, July 9-7 P. M.

(unsols 91%. - 200 72%; Lunois Central 72%;
Line 42. FRANKPOST, July 9. 5-269 7711. LIVESPOOL, July 9-P. M.

No. 12. Dutch Jan-lard, sugar 25 56.
Scotch pix-from 58.
Calculatinacous 5 5d. Limeed on £11 10s, while in £5s, spen in all \$15s. sociables, and even political meetings with them, and the time will come, and that shortly, when we shall attend the

Cincinnati Markeis CINCINNATI, July 2.
Flour firmer and fully 50 higher on better
ades; inwer grades duit and prices nomion; we
ofte family at \$1550 famil family.

uld bring \$1 25. dull and heavy, and prices n m'ha! at 28c

nreed oil at \$1 42@1 44.

Chicago Harace.

CHICAGO, July?.

Our dull and unchanged. Fresh grouss
in, but without any change in prices.

At market ansettled but higher, with regnt
So low spring alytanced ck, and only in fav

colog dull at \$1.25. Free is

twinter in store soid at \$2.35. There is

but the market rules from with

but the market rules from with Old four dull and unchanged

oen had.

Fritysions from and blaker. Mess nork held at \$25, with buyers at gat at Dry satted shoulders \$25, with buyers at gat at Dry satted shoulders \$25, looks. Lane freights from active ady at \$45 to for even year! 10 Newson.

Lane freights from active ady at \$45 to for even year! 10 Newson.

Receipts \$25,000 blts floors. \$550 bashels wheat, 50 to flushels corn, 1, 1, 50 bushels oats.

St promets 25 to blts floors. \$3,75 bushels warmat, see bushels corn.

St. Louis Narket, St. Louis, July : T. bacco sleady, and prices are majuratized. I Fondull and naming. all and numing... ravy, \$ 75 for choice un fressed, and \$245 active; fresh grount and choice a vira \$80000 25, double evera \$10 300 the acquer, ettra pessol 23, double extra 50 to 30 to choice choice and fancy et 2 in time new 25 52 13, asies rg asset for mis good deutand and higher source for muscled as see for yet ow, so ghift for the see. It yet a valued; a see for yet ow, so ghift for the see. It yet a valued; as a first yet own and 12 24 26 27 to fed at 22 at the close of the day. Sail thousand the common states that it clear the control of the co

Ballimore Harket,

Bullimore Harket,

Bullimore Harket,

Bullimore Harket,

Common from and good brands scarce. Common from and good brands scarce. n dull.

sirce and hader; see white \$2 shars at
a saa. Use himer and some, white
owe; le, and mixed Western \$102, 107 The rest Sec. 10 is a distribution of the state of the st

New York Dry Goods Market. The same on el previous molecul continues the market is from as 17 yeals of or sit sea herings, and 18 year of for 14 that herings, and 18 year of for 14 that and market in the market may be and wide, according to quality, prints i root in the lames at the form in the prints and the lames the form in the lames the form in the prints and challes bring 22 years; the loths 29, chambre week; all we I detaines at; ladies cloakings \$1,25001, 22. NEW YORK Jul

Mamphin, July a Ilistorical Concerts.—There are to be iven at the Paris Exhibition a series of oucerts designed to illustrate the history f musical art from the thirteenth to the nd of the eighteenth century, in the va-

Hemphia Market.

rious departments of religious music, operatic symphony, chamber, and dance music. The compositions of the following authors will be performed:

15th Century—Joaquin Despres.

16th Century—Nicholas Gombert, Clemens (non papal), Jennequin, Roland de Lassus (Orlando Lasso), Palestrina.

17th Century—Cavalli, Monteveçde, Carissimi, Legranzi, A. Scarlatti, Lulli, Lalande.

ous departments of religious music

alande. 14th Century—Keiser, Campra, Marcel-, Rameae, Handel, J. S. Back, Vinci, eo, Galuppi, Pergolese, Gluck, Philidor, acciul, Monaigny, Haydu, Saochini, Boc-nerini, Paisiello, Gretry, Cimarosa, Viccinl, Monaigny, Haydn, Sacenur, Decerini, Paisiello, Gretry, Cimarosa, Viti, Dalayrac, Mozart, Mehul.

These concerts are to begin in June, and will comprise twelve sessions. Six I them will be devoted, under the form of concerts, to the hearing of the most lim-portant works in all kinds. These con-

others will be given to the most gen

A WIFE'S VIEWS. AURORA, ILL., June 27.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: I am glad you have opened your heart large enough to let a woman be heard through the columns of your paper: and I feel that I must add my voice to the great wail which is coming up from wives, mothers, and sisters all over the land.

mothers, and sisters all over the land.
As your correspondent says, "we have watched and waited long enough to see what our husbands and brothers would do forus," and I think that women will have to learn the lesson that "God helps those that help themselves," for woman has capabilities see cond to none, and I think they are generally finding it out for themselves."
Why is the ballot-box withheld from us? Can a truly sensible answer be found for an a truly sensible answer be found for his question? Give it to us, and we will omiae you fewer sneh tragedies as the ole Hiscock affair. I affirm that under

in a short time since, and made to en

treated by voting women equally wit worst cames of murder on record, such offenders would hang higher worst cases of marder, or record, and such offenders would hang higher than Haman every time. Give us the right to vote and help make laws, and no longer shall the punishment of these terrible crimes puzzle the law-makers of the land. Are they guiltless in this respect? Can they say that our Savionr meant that these sins did not deserve punishment when he said, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first store?'? Ah no, he meant that st stone"? Ah, no. he meant that ilty woman should not receive punishgnity woman should not receive pursh-ment at the hands of man equally guilty with herself, and, with justice staring him full in the face, and eventing the secrets of his heart and life, no man dared to "cest the first stone." And, as our

and mercy, as well as justice, He said to her viewing beg no more fallen than her condemners, "Neither do I condemn yon; go and sin no more...

There is really no sin in the Bible so There is really no sin in the Bible so often spoken against at the sin of sclattery. I do not think that minder is treated as so dark a crime as this. And there is no law in our land, with a penalty of any weight against it. Men and women are allowed to go on destroying the happiness of homes and tamilies, brea'ing the hearts of wiver and mothers, and cading men to execute vengaance with there were the round to be solved in the laws on the subject. Give suffrage to women, and these houses of ill-fame, which are the ruin of so many of our young men, canact be tolerated in our midst. Ito you think that, if woman had access to the ballot-box, Chicago would, to-day, le teeming and reeking with its loathsome fifth of the thoused Mary Magdalens?

Women know that it is their husbands, brothers, and sone that keep these tham-

brothers, and some that keep these tlaunt of shame, and yet she is expected to "suffer

and be still. God help as the time is coming when woman's wrongs will be righted—she will be avenged.

If men are afraid that their wives, daughters, and sisters will get contaminated at the polls, we have no objection to have them hire a hall especially for us. They may fit it no as nicely as they have them are a hall especially for as. They may fit it np as nicely as they please with an imported Ethiopian cannot to gnard every avenue of danger, or we will go like women, strong in our own integrity and principles of right, and deposit our votes, beside that of our husbands, our brothers, our fathers.

We attend church, leatures, concerts, sociables, and even political meetings

A WIFE

Lost .- On Saturday last a small black. and-tan puppy (a rat terrier) strayed from the residence of Mr. J. D. Osborne, on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office.

BUSINESS NOTICES. lelicate article for the complexion ever liscovered, and the only remedy that will prevent and onre aunburn, freckles, and an. The ladies are perfectly delighted with it. Price only 50 cents at the drag

GLASS FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES ween Main and Market. jy3 d13

Many See advertisement of Fitch, Maury

Lindsey, in another column. jed d3 m Brenner's ORIGINAL SIGN SHOP,

Jefferson street, 103 ma3bdlf PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. MRS WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. for all diseases of children, such 43 teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole

system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYR-UP," having the fac simile of "Curtia & Perkins' on the outside wranner All

others are base imitationa. jyoTaW&P Juniper Tar Soap cares chapped hands, salt theum, pimples, and all cutaneous affections, rendering the skin soft
and smooth. Manufactured by
CASWELL, MACK, & CO.,
New York.
Sold by all druggists. n7 by Wed

Phlebotomy. When Dr. Sangrado found his pat ents weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bied them and dowed them with calomel and Jalap. Gil Elas tells us they almost invariably yet. The world to general, however, has found HOSTETTERS STOMACH BUTTERS is the true life-austaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and puri-does more than invigorate. It regulates and puri-files. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The fee-bler sax it diff visitable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization readers them subject. In all hysterical and hypochoodri-acal cases its effect in magical. The nature to atloo is torpid, and there is a teodescy to paraly in, HO-1ETTER'S BITTER'S are recommended eans of re-invigorating the system and pro-

PANIC STRUCK BRAUTY —It is a terrible character brauming woman—indeed, any

See advertisement of Fitch, Maury Lindsey, in another column. jed d3m

July 9th, by Rev. John H. Haywood, Ambene BUCKLEY and HANNAH BARSTOW, all of this

Suddenly, in Chicago, Monday, July 5th, 1867, br. Romant P. HUNT. Illis funeral will rake place from the residence of drs. R. J. Ward, corner of First and Walnut

erts will embrace the musical periods, entury by century, from the end of the fiteenth to the nineteenth, exclusive. Six

PANIC STRUCK BRAUTY —It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, any woman—to find that her teeth are 'beginning to go.' Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make that discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

Jy 5 cod Iw

MARRIED,

DIED.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

Regular Packets.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

mation from their agents in regard

NEW YORK, July 9.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8

places on the river, to

His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee:
Governor I regret to report a serious riot occurred at this place this evening bout the o'clock, on the public square, reulting in the death of one man, and the

wonnding of about twenty more, t which will prove fatal. At the clube the meeting this afternoon, the co Elliott, candidate for the State Senate, and myself; at the conclusion of which hey voted, in accordance with our advice, to march quietly back to the square and disperse. They accordingly marched back in good order; and just as they arrived at

connded; two of them, it is sup-Arrival and Departure of Trains.

I am compelied to believe the attack on the Leagne was premeditated.
I most respectfully request that a company of soldiers be sent here at once. It is absolutely necessary in order to preserve the peace and guard against a revent left violence and guard against a rewal of violence. The feeling here is very much excited

and liable to break out into open hreach of peace at any moment. Armed men are now patroling the streets, and threat-en to retaliate on Union men for the death of Code. ath of Cody.

Ilcrewith is inclosed a list of killed and bunded.

Very respect ully,

DAN. M. CLIFF, Commissioner.

The following endorsement was made on the outside of the paper:
"Executive Department, Nashville, Tenn, July 7th, 1867. Respectfully received to Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Dincan, Commanding U. S. Forces, with the equest that he send a sufficient number of rooms to Williamson county to keen the TELECRAPHIC NEWS. poops to Williamson county to keep the ace for the time being. By order of the overnor. SAM'L. HUNT, A. G., Gov's.

After the reception of this, the following der was issued by Brevet Brig. Gen. homas Duncan: HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLI

Washington, July 9.

The telegraphic reports from Topeka is St. Louis, representing the Little leage Indians to be on the war path, are not credited here. A letter has been received in this city, dated on the Osage ands, in Southern Kanses, June 24th, our days later than the letter of Gen. Kelly to Gov. Crawford, in which no mention whatever is made of any trouble. At his season of the year the Osages leave heir villages for the annual buffalo hant. The Indian Burean has not received any NASHVILLE, TENN, July 7, 1957.

NASHVILLE, TENN, July 7, 1957.

Special Order No. 8 1

I. Upon requisition by his Excellency, fovernor Brownlow, for United States roops to preserve the peace in Williamson county, Tennessee, Capt. Daniel W. Burke, company "C." 45th U.S. Infantry, a directed to proceed immediately to directed to proceed immediately to ranklin, Tenn., and co-operate with the ivil authorities there in suppressing rice these reports.
On Saurday there were over one hand in the preservation of peace. The cops will be provided with five days' ra-ms and forty rounds of ammunition per

dred and forty million dollars in cash in the vanits of the Treasury Department. Of this sum ninety one million dollars was in coin and gold certificates. The Treasury Department has closed to investigation in the May-Whitaker Sub-treasury defalcation in New Orleans, and civil anthorities such assistance as they may require in arresting parties who were engaged in the riot at Franklin on the 16th inst., and in case the civil authorities neglect or refuse to act in the premises, he will carefully investigate the circumstances attending such riot, and will arrest and turn over to the civil authorities for trial all persons who actively participated in the shooting which took place on that occasion, holding such persons in military castody antil he is treasury defalcation in New Orleans, and indictments have been found against both of the accused parties, which will be tried at the coming session of the United States Court, Judge Durell presiding. The Government has thus far secured from the assets of the defaulters a sum amounting to about six hundred thousand dollars, or one-half the defalcation. ersons in military custody notil he is stisfied that the proper judicial tribunal asy be ready and willing to try them. Ill The Quartermaster's Department may be ready and willing to try them.

111 The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and will procure a special train if necessary to insure a speedy compliance with the order.

San Luis Potosi papers contain the cor-sepondence between Maximilian and resident Juarez. The first is a letter com Maximilian, dated May 25th. In By command of Brev. Brig. Gen. Thos. his connsel did not arrive in time he desired to be allowed the time necessary for his defense and to arrange his private affairs. To this Juarez promptly replied that the time should be allowed.

The next letter from Mexico is dated May 27th, asking that the Supreme Government issues as nother allowing his connections.

First Lient. 34th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

sel to leave the City of Mexico, which was under siege, and also desiring to speak personally with Jnarez upon grave affairs and very important to the country. Jua-rez gave the order for the exit from the city of the parties named, but as to the interview, that could not be granted, con-sidering the distance which separated them and the ends of justice. Everything as relating to Maximilian's private affairs should, however, be done. Francisco, floated down the Colorado 350 mileaon a small raft. He saw enough of the river to induce him to make a more thorough observation. He has embodied the result in a letter to the Secretary of War, which appears in the San Francisco Times. It must be premised that the question of the navigability of the Colo-rado is not one of pure science. Private

crative trade.

Accordingly, Mr. Adams and his coadjator, Captain Trueworthy, met with the
most bitter and unscrapulons opposition
at the hands of this company. Their endeavors to procure a snitable steamer for
the expedition were thwarted again and
again. The insurance companies were
infinenced to refuse their vessel insurance. Tahiti dates to June 1st are received. Leport H. B. M. ships Clio and Falcon, the latter just from Sydney, French feig-age Nercid, transport Dora. nthenced to refuse their vessel insurance. Attempts were repeatedly made to injure the vessel's boiler and machinery, her loads were cut loose, timber, in the more parasely-wooded parts of the river, was cut down and floated away; the explorers were harassed on their return with vexalious suits in the San Fransisco conrts. They made their exploration nevertheless, and the results as reported by Mr. Adams.

age Nercid, transport Dora.

The United States ship Tuecarora, leaving port May 14th, struck a reef and threw over board a quantity of coal. She succeeded in getting off with slight damage. She lost about thirty feet of faise keel. She recoaled and sailed for the Fejee Islands the same day. The ship Webster, of New York, to Gillant, Rio Janeiro, with the cargo of the North America, condimned at Rio, arrived yesterday.

The wheat crop of 1866 and 1867 it 12,000,000 bushels. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wheat floor were exported the past harvest year, valued at ported the past harvest year, valued at LOUISIANA

They made their exploration nevertheless, and the results, as reported by Mr. Adams, are as follows

The party found that in the narrow canons, of which so much has been said, the river increased in depth. and the current was only two and a half miles an hour. That terrible bugaboo, the "Explorer's Rock," turned ont to be a conical rock, two inches under the surface, one foot a creas the top, with a channel on either side of from ninety to a hundred and fifty feet in depth. The worst rapids were ascended in precisely seven minutes. At a trifling expense, says Mr. Adams, NEW ORLEAMS, July 9. New OBLEANS, July 9.

Judge E. B. Jonea, the nephew of Gov. Wells, who was arrested for the murder of the Unionist Stauffer, has been brought to this city by the military and placed in the police jail of this parish for safe keeping, where he is now confined under the strict watch of soldiers. Gov. Flanders has just received from Gov. Fenton, of New York, a requisition for the same E. B. Jones, upon the charge of his having obtained goods under false pretences in the State of New York. The requisition of Gov. Fenton is too late, but should Judge Jones escape the penalty here the requisition of Governor Fenton may have a chance. At a trifling expense, says Mr. Adams, the river can be made perfectly navigable for six hurdled and eighty miles from its mouth; that is to the point where it is

mouth; that is to the point where it is crossed by the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Railroad.

This information, if trustworthy, is of great importance. The country along the river is rich in ores, especially of copper. The valley at its mouth is of almost fabulous fertility. Along the banks are distributed forests of valuable timber.

NAPOLEON'S MEXICAN JOB.

Mejor General Stisted, C. B, was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at A report has been made by the Committee on the Budgetto the French Legislative Body on the expenses and reimbursements of the expedition to Mexico. It may or may not be correct, but, at all events, it may be presumed to present the subject in the most favorable light for France. The following is the table of expenditures in francs: in as Lieutenant Governor of Untario at noon yesterday.

It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts who are now undergoing a sentence of twenty years ponal servitude in the provincial penitentiary, will be pardoned, in honor of the union of the provinces. Among those to whom the royal clemency will be extended is Rev. J. McMahon and four others.

War, 1, 200 (0); 2, 110 and 2, 120 (0); 3, 120 (0); 4, 200 (0); 2, 115 (a); 6, 200 (0); 1, 24 (a); 7, 12 (a); 6, 200 (0); 1, 24 (a); 7, 3, 12 (a); 7, 3, 12 (a); 1, 25 (a); 1, 2

CLEVELAND, O., July 9. Fogarty and Seward fought at Black river this morning. Fogarty won in eleven rounds by a foul. Time thirty-five This makes the whole expenditure 363,-155,000 francs, or \$72,631,000 in gold. There were certain reimbursements in 1864, 1865, and 1867, from payments under the treaty of Miramar, from custom dnes. &c., amounting in all to 61,975,000 francs, leaving the net expenditures 301,-190,000 francs, equal to \$500,233,000 fin gold. This, then, is the acknowledged sum that it has cost France to sacrifice thousands of valuable lives and at last to have poor Maximilian shot. In addition, she has probably lost forever all chance of ever recovering for French capitalists and subjects the old and heavy debts of Mexico, that were to be made secure by the intervention and the war. A war like that just terminated will probably be considered by the Liberals as canceling all those old debts, as least so far as the subjects of France are concerned as creditors. These debts could not be collected before the war, and no future government is likely everto be willing to pay them. 241,990,000 116,078,000 14,802,000 363,155,006 minntes. He was badly punished. This fight was arranged for at the same time with the Elliott and Gallagher fight, which failed to come off.

EUROPE. LONDON, July 8. The Government announces that the gix-penny system of postage between America and England will be put into operation about the first of January next. Pares, July 8.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon barges the church party with the death f Maximilan. ILLINOIS.

CANADA.

OHIO.

Mahon and four others.

TORONTO, C. W., July 9.

CHICAGO, July 9. P. H. Brown Co.'s planing mill, corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from afteen to twenty thousand. Tusured.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Nesslan of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

CHAP, CLXXII. An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending thir-tieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-

tieth June, eighteen hundred and sixtyeight. He it enacted by the Senate and Honse
if Representatives of the United States
if America in Congress assembled, That
he following sums be, and they are hereby,
ppropriated, to be paid out of any money
is the treasury not otherwise appropriatd, for the year ending the thirtieth of
one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
For pay of commission, warrant, and For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, ten millions sight hundred and twenty-six thousand wo lundred and eighty dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS. For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, models, and drawings for the purchase and repair of free engines; for machinery uavy yards not applicable to any other a

NAVY YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For completing reservoirs and sellers to thousand five hundred dollars. repairs of all kinds, sixty-four thou ive hundred dollars. NAVY YARD AT BOSTON

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred nd twenty-seven thousand dollars. NAVY YARD AT NEW YORK. For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred NAVAL LABORATORY, NEW YORK.

For repairs of apparatus, machinery, fixtures, painting, glazing, wagons, furni-ture, and so forth, thirty-five hundred dol-NAVY YERD AT PHILADELPHIA

For repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thou-NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to receive and accept a deed of gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of laud situated in the Thames river, near New London, Connecticut, with a water front of not less than one mile, to be NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. For gas house, four thousand and seven

for cisterns for building number forty-ne and officers' houses, seven thousand wo hundred and fifty dollars. For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand

NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR. For repairs and general care of public property, two thousand dollars. NAVAL STATION AT MOUND CITY, ILLI-

For repairs and general care of public property, ten thousand dollars. NAVAL ASYLUM AT PHILADELPHIA. For furniture and repairs of same, one

For the purchase of books, under the direction of the governor of the asylum for the increase of the sailors library in that institution, one thousand dollars.

For furnaces, grates, and ranges seven For gas and water rent, one thousand

For improvement of grounds, five hundred dollars. For wharves and lots, eight hundred

llars.
For painting houses and walls, two ousand dollars. For repairs of all kinds, three thousand For improvement of cemetery, three

For support of beneficiaries, fifty - two housand dollars. thousand dollars.
For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards and stations under the control of the bureau of yards and docks and at the naval asylum, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty - seven dollars: Provided, That the civil engineer and naval storekeeper, when required at any of the navy yards, shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the persons employed at the several navy yards, as master machinists, master carpenters, master joiners, master balkets, master boiler makers, master painters, and master caulkers shall be men skilled in their several duties and apnointed from

heir several duties and appointed from pivil life.

For pay of some suitable person ap-pointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the archives of the department and other sources of information, and col-lect and collate the facts which may illus-trate the history of the United States navy, frieen hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION For navigation apparatus and supplies, and fir purposes incidental to navigation, we hundred and eighty five thousand six nundred and twenty-six dollars.

For expenses of naval academy, viz: for pay of civil officers, professors, watchmen, and others, coalingent expenses, many overness and sepairs. We hundred aprovements and repairs, two hundred nd eighty-three thousand nine hundred

or expenses of naval observatory, viz:

r freight, transportation, postage, and neideutal expenses, twenty one thousand we hundred dollars. For preparing for publication the Amer-can Nauteal Almanac, twenty-one thou-

For payment of expenses of visitors to he naval academy, two thousand dol-

BUBEAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUIT-For the payment of bounties to dis-herged seamen, five hundred thousand

bliars. For expenses that may accrue for the For expenses that may accrue to the following purposes, namely expenses of recruiting, transportation of men. printing and stationery, advertising in public newspapers, postage on public letters, wharlage and demurrage, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, &c. five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND BEPAIR, For pay of superintendents and the civestablishment at the several navy yards

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, sixty-three thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STRAM ENGINEERING.
For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards and at the naval asplum, eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

BUREAU, OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
For surgeons necessaries and appliances for the sick and wounded of the navy, marine corps, and coast survey, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the burean of medicine and surgery, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment, under the burean of medicine and surgery, at the several naval hospitals and navy yards, in Australia is steadily ownward.

ixty thousand seven handred and sixty

NAVAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON. For repairs and improvements of all kinds, including roads, buildings, fences, walls, farm, garden, painting, glazing, blacksmiths, plumbers, and masons work, furniture, and so forth, seven thou-sand two hundred dollars.

fifes, and other instruments, sixteen thou-

For transportation of officers, their ser-

ng; apprehension of deserters; oil, can-les, gas; repairs of gas and water fix-ures, water rent, forage, straw, barrack

his section shall be dismissed the service

ANOTHER "OLD GRIMES."

eaded, quaint, strange enigma of a man?

than deserving to be called a rascal.

ustral a semi-monthly communication ith England besides alfording facilitie

NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK es or for good stock collaterals, are unchange For repairs and improvements of all kinds, including the buildings, out-houses, walls, tences, cemetery, furniture and so forth, twelve thousand five hundred dol-

I'or turniture and general outlit of the stablishment, teu thousand dollars. NAVAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. For repairs of building and appendages, ences, sidewalk, furniture, painting, and of forth, five thousand dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL NORFOLK.
For repairs of buildings, appendages,
wharves, roads, fences, painting, glazing,
furniture, and so forth, even thousand live NAVAL HOSPITAL, MARE LELASID, CALIFOR-

For building naval hospitals and appen-sges, twenty thousand dollars. Marine Cours.

Marine Cours.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, uniscians, privates, clerks, measurements, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers for six years' service, for undrawn clothing, nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand hundred and sixty-seven thousand

COMMERCIAL

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

llars and sixty seven cents. sand nine hundred and seven for clothing, two hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-four cents.

For niel, thirty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

For nilliary stores, viz: Pay of mechanics Teoling of areas.

ics, repair of arms, purchase of accou-trements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, ror transportation of officers, their servants, troc ps, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, fifien thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight; ferriage toll; certage; whereage, purchase.

age; toll; cartage: wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of decased marines; printing, statiouery, postage, telegraphing; appachension of deserters; oil, candles, gar renairs of tess and test.

firmiture; furniture of officers quarters; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters tools; keep of a horse for the messenger: pay of matron, washerwoman, and repair of the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire engines; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness, purchase and repair of hardcarts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of gulleys,

engering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; and linearly 12 to; A No.1 at \$18301. Sales repair of pumps; (unniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, and the market is irregular and ensertled. Sales (commanding officers' offices; brushes, and the market is irregular and ensertled. Sales (commanding officers' offices; brushes, and the market is irregular and ensertled. Sales (commanding officers' offices; brushes, and the market is irregular and ensertled.

hereby, authorized and empowered to negotiste with the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and to effect a further exchange of lands in Wallabout Bay, between the United States and the said city, and thereupon to make, execute, and deliver good and sullicient deeds and releases therefor: Provided, That the title acquired shall be approved by the Attorney-General and the exchange shall be effected without expenditure from the effected without expenditure from the trensury of the United States.

the orator. This is not, however, the "Grunes with his coat all buttoned down before," as many have thought; he had an earlier origin. Ephraim Grinnes, born in this town, was, however, the identical man who used to ride that atrange horse who having got juic a certain grant of the control o

who, having got into a certain speed, could not be held in, and so used to carry the rider into people's houses and the like. At one time he rode straight into the court room at Worcester, while the STARCH-Sales of the best makes in small lotant

the rider into people's houses and the like. At one time herode straight into the court room at Worcester, while the Court was in session, and the Judge on the bench. He immediately turned the horse around, and with apparent anger scolded the house, saying: "If get you out of this, I'll take you where justice II be done yon." This wittiesm and the whole performance was evidently au insult to the Judge, who had a short time before ordered him to be put in the pillory, and had his ears cut off for counterfeiting silver and gold money.

While in the pillory in front of the Court llouse, he was very saucy to the judge, and kept pulling down his end of the crigine, nuch to the discomfiture of his colleague in the other end. For this the judge clipped a small piece off the other, but took only the whole of one ear of Gitimes. Jooking up futo the face of the executioner, he immediately replied, "that's just the way my father served his calves every spring."

One time he went to a town in New Take for consumption of direct lime to the Judge. The property of the property of the pillory in the pillory in the pillory in the other shades and the pillory in the pillory i Increase this year.....

Hampshire, and going into a store he asked for ribbon enough to reach from one end of his ears to the other, and asked how much it would be. Only a few cents was the reply. The clerk began to measure off the ribbon. "Hold," says Grimes, Total imports from Itio at all United States ports from Isi July, 1505, to 30th June, 1867. Same period previous year sure off the ribbon. "Hold," says Grimes, "one of my ears is in Worcester, Massachusetts."

A man in Ilubbardston lived in a house on a high bill of surgar-loaf shape, one night about 12 o'clock, he went to the door and routed them up; and when they came to ask him what was wanted, he replied, very soberly, "Oh, nothing, only I wanted to tell yon what a fine chance you have to drain your cellar." This is a specimen of "Old Grimes," who, perhaps, was lacking in the moral sense rather Increase this year ... New York 62,060 bags,
Rallimore... 14,091
Philadelphia 5,591
New Orleans none,
alobile... none,

Same time last year... 101,500 hags. Decrease this year...... 74,500 bags. Taken for consumption in the United Stales from 1st July, 1865, to 35th June, 1865. H. T. LONSDALE, Coffee Broker, 134 Gravier street, New Orles

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